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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT CHARLESTON.

THE President's references to the reunited country are commented on more widely than any other part of his speech at Charleston on April 9. It was the anniversary of Lee's surrender, but the President did not refer to that fact, altho he did speak of "the delicate and thoughtful courtesy" that prompted the original invitation to speak on February 12, Lincoln's birthday. Aside from his references to the Civil War, and the reunion shown during the Spanish war and since, the President touched upon our duty to give reciprocity to Cuba, and upon the nation's duty regarding the trusts. "After corporations have reached a certain stage," he said, "it is indispensable to the general welfare that the nation should exercise over them, cautiously and with self-restraint, but firmly, the power of supervision and regulation." This has aroused some comment, the Philadelphia *Press* remarking that "if this regulation is not exercised by a Republican Administration and the Republican party, the time is not far distant when a party will be in power bent not on the regulation but on the destruction of these vast combinations."

The warm comments of the South Carolina papers testify to the heartiness of the President's welcome and the character of the impression made by his visit. "Mr. Roosevelt may well feel proud of the impression he made in Charleston, not only on Charlestonians, but on the thousands of visitors from all parts of South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and other Southern States congregated within our gates," says *The News and Courier*; and *The Post* remarks that Charleston has "absolved South Carolina in the eyes of the whole country, for as the whole State suffered, however unjustly, from the ruffianly action of an unworthy state official, so will it be rehabilitated in the eyes of good men everywhere by Charleston's splendid entertainment." *The State*, of Columbia, S. C., says:

"This has been—for how many decades!—the Cinderella of States, living amid the ashes of old fires, neglected by those high in national authority, almost shunned by the men who command the ear of the country. Who among those whose memories extend fifty years into the past can recall a good word spoken of South Carolina by a President of the United States? Other States have been visited, praised, and honored, but, Republican or Democrat, what President in half a century has until now tes-

tified to his pride in South Carolina, his honor for her people and their history?

"The point that touches South Carolinians to-day is that Theodore Roosevelt has broken this long course of half-hostile, half-disdaining neglect, has claimed kinship with us, has distinguished our men of merit by frank and hearty praise, has claimed for the Union the right of pride in South Carolina. He has set an example to the country in not judging us by our worst but by our best. South Carolina is not longer to be blacklisted. The faith her own people have in her is stamped with the seal of highest approval.

"We do not hesitate to assert that the high recognition accorded by President Roosevelt to this State is of greater value to her than the gift of the best offices in the Union would be—because its moral effect upon the country is what is needed more than place or money."

Some of the Southern papers, however, are beginning to think that the "blue and gray speeches" are being somewhat overdone. The Nashville *Banner* remarks:

"It is a trite custom on the part of Northern speakers who come South to pass congratulations on the restored Union, and the President mildly transgressed in this regard. It is thirty-seven years since the Confederacy collapsed, and the entire acquiescence of the South in the arbitrament of arms for that long period, a period within which the President himself has grown from childhood to middle age, renders reiterated reference to the reunion of interests unnecessary. But the President's remarks in this respect were gracefully and delicately made. The war with Spain, he said, 'put the cap on the structure that had been building while we were almost unconscious of it, and it taught us how thoroughly, as one, we were.' The South did not need the lesson and was not surprised at the result. It would have been the same twenty years previous. With the exception of a few irreconcilables the South, after Appomattox, regarded itself as much in the Union as it had been prior to the attack on Fort Sumter. The result of the war was accepted in good faith, and Ben Hill's declaration in the Senate, 'We are in the house of our fathers,' was the feeling entertained by the great body of Southerners. Politics after the war more than fighting during the war estranged the sections, and it was long the policy of a large class of politicians at the North to represent the South as still rebellious. For this reason a great many people at the North were no doubt agreeably surprised when the South responded so heartily for the call for volunteers for the war with Spain, but in this section it was taken as a matter of course.

"It would be well enough in the future, when orators from the North address Southern audiences, or vice versa, to omit all remarks about 'restored good feeling,' 'a reunited country,' etc. Such expressions are musty and more than superfluous."

Hartford's Labor Union Mayor.—The election of Ignatius A. Sullivan, a labor leader of Connecticut, as mayor of Hartford, has brought out some comment from the press. He was the Democratic and Economic League candidate and was elected by a plurality of 571 votes. Most of the papers in commenting on his victory say that there is no reason why Mr. Sullivan's administration should not be a success, and the Brooklyn *Times* thinks that the only thing to be feared is the "abuse of power," and it adds that "capital has abused power quite as frequently as labor has." The Providence *Journal* looks forward to next year and tells us that if Mr. Sullivan's followers lose their next fight through lack of "cohesion," or mistakes, "they have taught the regular parties in that city what elements of strength

lie in the common people when they care to 'get together' and to put their best foot forward."

Mr. Sullivan was a clerk in a clothing-house, and a few years ago was one of the leaders in the organization of the Clerks' Union. Since then he has been a leader among workingmen. He was president of the Hartford Central Labor Union, and is now serving his second term as president of the State Federation of Labor.

Connecticut now has three labor mayors. The other two are Mayor Mulvihill, of Bridgeport, and Mayor Charters, of Ansonia. The New Haven *Register*, commenting on the work of these two mayors, says that their careers "have been of a character to reassure and not to frighten the conservative sense of the Connecticut people," and have also "shown a grasp of administrative requirements which reveal the educational faculties of free and independent citizenship."

EXACTIONS OF THE BEEF TRUST.

THE time when the cow is said to have jumped over the moon is recalled by the recent rapid rise in beef, and the astonishment reported as occurring at that time is paralleled to-day by the alarm voiced in the comment of some of the newspapers. The price of beef at New York, according to *Bradstreet's*, advanced more than thirteen per cent. between January 1 and April 1 of this year, while the price of beeves at Chicago on those two dates was unchanged. Other figures are quoted to show that American beef is sold at the same price in Liverpool as in New York, despite the transatlantic freight charges; and a number of papers reach the conclusion that beef is kept at an exorbitant figure in this country by a "beef trust." The New York *Herald* has devoted many pages of reading matter and pictures to an attack on the trust, Tammany Hall has formally denounced the combine in a set of resolutions and has appointed a committee of three to help suppress it, and the retail dealers in Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere are reported to be on the point of cutting loose from the "trust" and killing their own beef. Some newspapers suggest that the Eastern farmers return to raising cattle for the market; others are exhorting their readers to punish the trust by eating less meat.

The Baltimore *American*, the New York *World*, the Minneapolis *Times*, and a number of other papers call upon the Govern-

ment to take action against the beef ring and bring relief to the people. The New Orleans *Picayune* says:

"The onus of the entire affair comes back to the Republican party. It is the party of the trusts. There are laws which were enacted for the protection of the people from the rapacity of the trusts. These laws are wholly in the keeping of the Republican officials. It rests with the party whether they will be enforced or not. It rests with the present Republican Administration whether or not an earnest, effective movement is going to be made, or whether a mere perfunctory pretense of a movement is contemplated, or whether any notice at all will be taken of the evil."

"The belief is that the Republican party is so entirely indebted to the trusts that its leaders dare not take any action against them. At any rate, the situation is becoming very serious, and while the people will endure a great deal, it is probable that there will be, some time or other, an end of patience."

At the same time, however, some other papers are pointing out causes that would make beef higher anyway, trust or no trust. The price of beeves on the hoof at Chicago has almost doubled in six years, and has increased twenty-five per cent. in one year, according to *Bradstreet's*, while the price of beef at New York has not advanced nearly so much. "There is no denying," says the Boston *Herald*, "that cattle are selling in Chicago at high prices, we believe the highest prices, with but a single exception, reached in twenty-five years, and it has been stated that the average price for cattle last month was \$1.50 above that for the last twenty-five years." The Chicago *Inter Ocean*, after noting the same fact, observes that in these prosperous times people are eating more meat, and that the increased demand raises the price. The high price of corn, too, has increased all meat prices. The profit, it declares, does not go to the packers so much as to the stock-farmers of the West who were hit so hard by last summer's drought. In any event, it adds, it is taking too much for granted to talk of a combine in meat, for, "wonderful as the resources of capital and capitalists are in the United States to-day, they fall far short of being able to control the real meat-producers of the country—the stock-raisers and farmers of the mighty West."

Oppportunely for this discussion, Mr. J. P. Irish, who knows the West thoroughly, points out in the April *Forum* that the 400,000,000 acres of government grazing-land west of the hundredth meridian have been eaten almost bare by the great herds of sheep and cattle that have been allowed to graze there at will.



THE PEACEFUL CITIZEN: "Come back to earth!"
—The St. Paul Pioneer Press.



A BULL FIGHT THAT THE PUBLIC APPROVES.
—The Philadelphia Inquirer.

BEEF PICTORIALLY CONSIDERED.

during the past few decades. The decline in the supply of cattle from this exhaustion of pasture had begun by 1880, and has now reached alarming proportions. Australia, Texas, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Utah, and Wyoming have passed through this experience and have solved the problem by leasing the lands. This brings in a large sum in revenue, the lessee has an interest in keeping the pasture productive, and the ranges are restored to their original carrying capacity. It is thought probable that the Government may adopt such a plan. But more and more of the Western land is being taken up every year for other purposes, and the Pittsburg *Times* remarks: "It need not be surprising if the price of meat never again for any permanent period gets down to what it was while range cattle fed the United States and the Old World. It is just as well to look some unpleasant facts in the face."

"APPALLING" CORRUPTION IN ST. LOUIS.

WHAT the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* calls a "shocking, shameful, humiliating" record is given in the sensational report of the grand jury that has been investigating municipal corruption in St. Louis. The jury says that the conditions there "are almost too appalling for belief." One ex-alderman has been convicted of accepting a bribe of \$9,000, two ex-councilmen have fled rather than face trial, half a dozen are under indictment, and a considerable number of others are saved only by the statute of limitations. The St. Louis *Star* says: "It has always been impossible to properly characterize the depravity of the House of Delegates, for the simple reason that most of our Houses of Delegates have been so wretched and debased that language failed to express their condition properly." The St. Louis *Republic* declares that "the city is at the mercy of the boodle gang," and adds:

"The attention of the entire country is fixed upon St. Louis at the present time. The local movement to suppress municipal corruption is of tremendous significance to all other American cities. If this movement is successful, if St. Louis manifests a willingness and an ability to expose and punish her boodlers and to permanently purify her Municipal Assembly, the city's just renown for such achievement will be widespread and of lasting benefit. If, on the other hand, a definite and convincing victory is not scored, the city must suffer grievously in repute."

"No course remains open," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "but to hunt down every boodler, and that includes every one who has offered, given, or accepted bribes touching the municipal business of St. Louis." Some of the most remarkable paragraphs in the grand jury's report are the following:

"A far-reaching and systematic scheme of corruption has been carried on for years by members of the Municipal Assembly. These members form what are called combines for the especial purpose of holding prospective legislation until their demands in the way of money consideration are complied with. Instead of discharging the duties of office for the public good and in accordance with their oath, they become organized gangs for plunder, using their office to enrich themselves at the people's expense. Our investigation, covering, more or less, a period of ten years, shows that with few exceptions no ordinance has been passed wherein valuable privileges or franchises are granted until those interested in the passage thereof have paid the legislators the money demanded for action in the particular case.

"The persons against whom indictments for bribe-giving and bribe-taking have been returned are but a small percentage of those whom inquiry convinces us deserve to wear the garb of convicts. We have had before us many of those who have been, and most of those who are now, members of the House of Delegates. We regret to report that we found a number of these utterly illiterate and lacking in ordinary intelligence, unable to give a better reason for favoring or opposing a measure than to desire to act with the majority. In some no trace of mentality or morality could be found; in others a low order of training ap-

peared, united with base cunning, groveling instincts, and sordid desires. Unqualified to respond to the ordinary requirements of life, they are utterly incapable of comprehending the significance of an ordinance, and are incapacitated, both by nature and by training, to be makers of laws. The choosing of such men to be legislators makes a travesty of justice, sets a premium on incompetency, and deliberately poisons the very source of law.

"These men, through their corrupt agent, approach the legislative representative or powerful corporations competing for valuable franchises and demand and receive of them sums of money ranging from \$100 to \$100,000 for their individual votes and influence.

"From the evidence before us, it appears that an official of the city government boasted of the fact that he had made \$25,000 a year out of his official position, which paid a legitimate salary of but \$300 a year!

Another official, according to evidence before us, agreed with one interest to do an official act for \$75,000, and afterward from the opposing interests accepted the sum of \$100,000 for doing the very opposite of that which he agreed to do for \$75,000. One legislator received in cash at his own residence the sum of \$50,000 for his vote on a pending measure. This was retained by him for a few days, then returned in the hope of receiving a larger sum.

The measure was enacted, and the member, after much delay, was finally compelled to accept \$5,000 in full for his vote on the franchise bill. In many other cases it was shown that members of the Assembly who, prior to their election, were wholly without means, upon induction into office were soon in affluent circumstances and independent positions financially, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the salary of such an official was only \$25 per month!

"Convincing documentary evidence was unearthed proving that the sum of \$145,000 was placed in escrow in a bank in this city, to be paid to the members of the Municipal Assembly of St. Louis upon the passage of a valuable franchise ordinance. This ordinance failed, and a second bill was introduced, on the passage of which the sum of about \$250,000 was distributed among those members. After the passage of this ordinance, the franchise was sold for \$1,250,000. The city realized nothing whatever for this franchise. In these matters the statute of limitation was a bar to the finding of indictments against nearly all of the guilty parties.

"The evidence shows us that there are in this city men of seeming great respectability, directors in large corporations and prominent in business and social circles, who have not hesitated to put up money for the purpose of bribing through the Assembly measures in which they were interested. When called before our board, some have added to the offense of bribery the crime of perjury, and only escaped the ignominy attaching to their infamous conduct by reason of the fact that the evidence, the satisfying to our minds, would not be admissible in the trial courts. While legal evidence may be lacking to bring upon them the penalty for their acts, yet they are morally convicted by their connection with such debauchery. Some of these are as guilty as those against whom indictments have been returned, the only difference being that they have been more successful in covering their tracks."

The Chicago *Tribune* recalls that "it was not many years ago

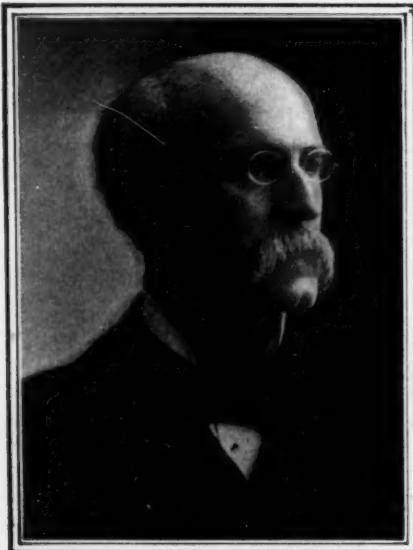


—The Kansas City Journal.

that Chicago was in the same box in which St. Louis is now," and declares that the voters of St. Louis can purify their city government as those of Chicago have done. The Chicago *Evening Post* and the New York *American and Journal* draw the moral that boodle franchise legislation will lead the people to favor municipal ownership of public franchises.

MR. POWDERLY RESIGNS "BY REQUEST."

THE resignation of Terence V. Powderly, as commissioner-general of immigration, by request of President Roosevelt, rouses interest in the former's letter to Thomas Fitchie, commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, asking him



TERENCE V. POWDERLY.

adds that "he has proved to be the kind of person whom President Roosevelt particularly dislikes—the partisan politician in office."

In reply to attacks made upon him for the letter he wrote to Mr. Fitchie, Mr. Powderly makes a statement in which he explains all the circumstances under which the letter was written. He says that on August 6, 1898, he had an interview with President McKinley and the President said to him: "Mr. Porter wishes to talk with you before you go out, and I hope you may find a way to help him." Mr. Powderly says he saw Mr. Porter, who informed him that he was a candidate for governor of Connecticut, and asked him for his help, at the same time ex-

plaining to him that a great deal depended upon the vote in Bridgeport. Mr. Powderly says he agreed to write to his friends, and among others he wrote to Mr. Fitchie. He also

to use his influence in behalf of Mr. Porter (formerly the private secretary to President McKinley) in his aspiration for the governorship of Connecticut. The President has named Frank P. Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, to be Mr. Powderly's successor. Mr. Powderly was removed "for sufficient cause and none too soon for the best interests of the bureau," says the Chicago *Tribune*, and

states that he thought it was the wish of President McKinley that he should assist Mr. Porter. Commenting on Mr. Powderly's statement, the New York *Evening Post* says:

"Powderly is seeking to convict the late President McKinley of the most heinous offense in the eyes of party managers that could possibly be committed. He is trying to use a dead man as a shield for his own offense, and thus to escape the ostracism which awaits him. His wriggling will not save him. . . . Altho his defense of himself breaks down at all points, he finds comfort in the contemplation of his own frankness as compared with the despicable conduct of one who could 'find it consistent with his sense of propriety to give out for publication a personal letter.' Only a tiger's heart wrapped in a politician's hide would seek to deprive Powderly of that solace."

THE RIOTS IN BELGIUM.

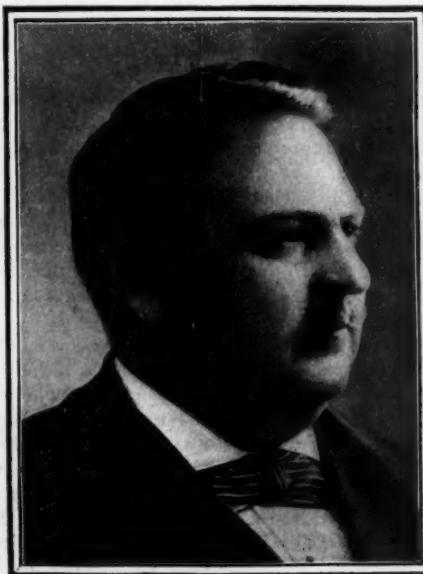
THE efforts of the radical party in Belgium to turn that country into a republic are watched with considerable interest by the American press. It appears from the despatches that a man who favors universal suffrage and a republican form of government in Belgium is called a Socialist, and the New York *Mail and Express* remarks that "Belgium may be the scene of the first Socialistic experiment in Europe," altho if the demands of the reform party are granted the form of government may not be more radical than that of France or Switzerland. Says the Detroit *Tribune*: "There can be but one outcome to such a condition. There is no monarch on the face of the earth who does not hold his office subject to the will of his people. The great mass of the people is bound to control sooner or later." The reigning monarch, Leopold, is said to lack the affection and even the respect of a large part of his subjects. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* calls him "a frivolous old man, unloved by his immediate kindred and not in the least respected by his own people."

As to the political condition of the country the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The cause of the agitation is summed up in the cries with which the mob greeted the King: 'Long live universal suffrage!' 'Long live the republic!' The Socialists have been exceedingly active for years in working for universal suffrage. Constant agitation, disorder, and the universal strike of 1893 resulted in the adoption of universal suffrage, which, however, was hedged about with a peculiar system of cumulative or plural voting. Under the new law, first put to the test in 1894, every citizen over twenty-five years old was given one vote, and voters over thirty-five years old who were married were given an additional vote, provided they owned real property valued at 2,000 francs or public funds yielding a yearly investment of 100 francs. Voters who had graduated from institutions of higher education or who held positions implying such education or training were given two additional votes.

"Previous to the adoption of this system the suffrage was closely limited to about 130,000 electors. Under the new law the electors numbered, at the first election, 1,370,000, who cast by the plural system 2,110,000 votes. The result did not satisfy the Liberals, who were almost wiped out for the time; the Socialists won twenty-eight seats, and rose into political importance; but, nevertheless, the Clericals won a crushing victory by electing 104 deputies of the whole 152. The representation gained under this system, it was said, was not equitably distributed according to the strength of the several parties, and the Socialists, Radicals, and Liberals demanded proportional representation as a necessary accompaniment of plural voting. The agitation on this subject has led to exciting and dangerous scenes in Belgium for several years, and on June 28, 1899, when fighting in the Chamber of Deputies was quelled by the soldiery, revolution seemed to threaten the kingdom.

"A qualified system of proportional representation, unsatisfactory to the opposition, was adopted in the following year, and in the parliamentary elections of June, 1900, the Clericals won 85 seats, the Liberals and Radicals 33, and the Socialists 34. This was a gain for the Socialists, and the Government's working



FRANK P. SARGENT.

majority was reduced from 70 to 18. Voting is compulsory in Belgium, and at this election the 1,453,232 electors cast under the plural system 2,239,621 votes. Of these votes it will be seen that 787,389, or more than one-third of the total, were 'plural' votes cast by persons who had in addition their one vote.

"This great power is enough to control elections, but the Moderate Liberals and the Radicals in 1901 made an agreement with the Socialists to unite in the campaign for the specific purpose of securing plain universal suffrage either before or by means of the election of this year. The situation is complicated with race and religious questions, and the rise of Socialism, with discontent among the miners and other workers, causes Belgium to be regarded as a danger spot where serious trouble may occur at almost any time."

WAS CECIL RHODES CRAZY?

IT is the wellnigh universal opinion of the American newspapers that Mr. Rhodes's dream of world federation, as told by Mr. Stead, shows that the judgment of the great South African millionaire was not well balanced. Mr. Rhodes believed the federation could be brought about by a union of England and the United States, and by a secret society of millionaires, organized along the lines of the Jesuit order, "gradually absorbing the wealth of the world, to be devoted to such an object." Mr. Rhodes's scheme is related in an article written by W. T. Stead for *The Review of Reviews*. To quote a paragraph:

"America, both in its possibilities of alliance and its attitude of commercial rivalry, was apparently ever present in Mr. Rhodes's mind. 'The world, with America in the forefront,' he wrote, 'is devising tariffs to boycott your manufactures. This is the supreme question. I believe that England, with fair play, should manufacture for the world, and, being a free trader, I believe that, until the world comes to its senses, you should declare war, I mean a commercial war, with those trying to boycott your manufactures. That is my program. You might finish the war by a union with America and universal peace after a hundred years.' But toward securing this millennium Mr. Rhodes believed the most powerful factor would be 'a secret society, organized like Loyola's, supported by the accumulated wealth of those whose aspiration is a desire to do something,' and who would be spared the 'hideous annoyance' daily created by the thought to which 'of their incompetent relations' they should leave their fortunes. These wealthy people, Mr. Rhodes thought, would thus be greatly relieved and be able to turn 'their ill-gotten or inherited gains to some advantage.'"

His scheme was "wild," says the Pittsburg *Chronicle* Tele-

graph, and the New York *World* calls it a "streak of madness." His dream was a "nightmare," thinks the Baltimore *News*; it was "illusory and impossible," declares the Hartford *Courant*, and the Detroit *Journal* says that "it is doubtful if anything less sane ever came from a man supposed to be in his senses." The New York *Evening Post* regards it as "almost grotesque," and the Chicago *Evening Post* considers it "incoherent, wild, self-contradictory," and "absolutely childish." The Pittsburg *Dispatch* calls Rhodes "a monomaniac," and says: "It is to be doubted whether Editor Stead in publishing these imaginings of his friend has done the dead a service. The publication does not add to the reputation of the author, altho as a human document, showing the remarkable workings of the brain of a Colossus, they are not without their interest." Says the Baltimore *Sun*:

"Mr. Rhodes studied the plan of creation and found many defects in it. The Creator, from his point of view, was plainly lacking in wisdom. Mr. Rhodes modestly offered to perfect the inadequate designs of Providence. When the world was made, the Creator of the universe gave it to man. That was a fatal mistake in the opinion of the South African Colossus. It should have been given to the millionaires. The globe is very old and the mistake is one of long standing. Mr. Rhodes was quite willing, with the assistance of his fellow money-kings, to take over the universe and relieve the Creator of any further responsibility for administering it along antediluvian lines. In a letter to Mr. W. T. Stead of London published in part in *The Sun* yesterday Mr. Rhodes twelve years ago outlined his plan for the control of the world by millionaires instead of by Deity. The money-kings are to be organized into an international secret society. These monarchs of billions are to pool their interests and become the real owners of the universe to administer this hoary old planet according to their notions of wisdom, justice, and self-interest. That was Mr. Rhodes's most daring conception. It is enough to stagger humanity."

Says the New York *American and Journal*:

"Rhodes seems actually to have dreamed of a secret society of millionaires whose business it should be to corner the money of the globe and then run things. That is, Rhodes conceived that the world's greatest need was the multiplication of himself. But as that could not be, the next best thing that occurred to him was for men of his own financial class to get together and organize a governing trust—to form a board of directors and manage the political concerns of the English-speaking race on a Rhodes basis.

"The news of the formation of such a trust would affect the English-speaking race emotionally much as sheep, if endowed



STAINED GLASS WINDOW DESIGN FOR THE WEATHER BUREAU.
—*The Chicago Record-Herald*.



ANDROMEDA AND PERSEUS UP TO DATE.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CARICATURED.

with human intelligence, would be affected by a report that the wolves were holding a convention for the advancement of the wool and mutton interests.

"At best Rhodes's ideal was benevolent despotism. If possible of realization, his millionaires' governing trust would be the most intolerable tyranny of which the mind can conceive—the tyranny of a plutocracy.

"Cecil Rhodes was certainly no fool where money was to be made, but in the domain of world statesmanship he was very much of a fool.

"Which proves that the captain of industry who thinks that methods eminently efficacious for cornering mines can be applied to cornering minds and hearts and souls and bodies of millions of men is no wiser than was many a hardy and rum-expanded pirate captain who, as he paced the moonlit quarter-deck of his little booty-laden brig, dreamed of what a wonder he might have been had fate only been kind enough to make him the commander of a great navy.

"The world's sense of humor and not its fears will be touched by Cecil Rhodes's secret and oath-bound Society of Millionaires for the Suppression of Human Folly and the Proper Government of Mankind."

A BRITISH MILITARY BASE IN LOUISIANA.

"HORSES have now become a matter of greater urgency than men," says the Pretoria correspondent of the London *Times*, and the same paper declares editorially that "horses have been the key of the situation all the time." These declarations are of interest in connection with the report that in the last year and a half from 150,000 to 200,000 horses and mules have been shipped from the United States to South Africa, for use by the British army. Most of these have been shipped from Port Chalmette, La., which has become, by reason of this trade, a shipping-point of considerable importance. The large number of officers there, connected with this trade, has led to the charge that a British camp, or, at the least, a military base of supplies, is being maintained within the borders of the United States. Governor Heard, of Louisiana, says in a formal complaint to the State Department:

"As the executive of the commonwealth of Louisiana, whose people have always been ardent lovers of these Boers, I can not but feel that the establishment and maintenance of a base of war supplies for the British army, upon her soil, place upon me a grave responsibility. These mules and horses shipped from Port Chalmette, it is claimed, are indispensable to the operations of the British army. Hence they must be considered as contraband of war, of greater value than arms or soldiers, that England can so easily furnish from within her borders."

It is also claimed that the muleteers employed on the transports are virtually impressed into the British army upon reaching South Africa, but the main allegation seems to be that England is maintaining a military base of supplies within our borders. The Attorney-General, in a reply to Governor Heard, says that the allegations and testimony are "sufficient to challenge attention," but defers his opinion, pending the result of an investigation now being made by an American army officer. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says, referring to the governor's investigation:

"Investigation has at length proved beyond a shadow of doubt what every one here has indubitably believed for two years, namely, that the soil of Louisiana is being perverted into a means by which a powerful nation may work its merciless will upon a numerically weak but truly heroic people. It is now known of all men that Port Chalmette is, and has for months been, a British military camp, and that this camp is furnishing the British army in South Africa with the essential sinews of war. . . .

"It is little less than infamous that by the splitting of hairs this British military camp may be permitted to continue to operate on the soil of Louisiana, every foot of which is the soil of the United States.

"Here, then, is a case which should be decided by a court of

equity as well as by a court of law; and tho we should deprecate any attempt that might be made by state authority to break up this British camp at Port Chalmette, we ardently hope—the people of Louisiana fervently pray—that the United States Government may devise some means by which the national arm may drive from this commonwealth these British soldiers who, here at our very doors, are prosecuting an unrighteous war against a brave and liberty-loving people. It is clear that, bound by the authority of law, the State of Louisiana can not do what its people are eager to accomplish. In view of this distressing condition, it becomes the duty of the nation to strike a blow for liberty."

Says the Springfield *Republican*:

"Please observe that the British are making 'continuous' use of the port of New Orleans as a source of military supplies; hence, according to English authorities themselves, it must be classed as a military base.

"It is very important that this phase of the question should be given attention by the United States Government, since it can hardly be claimed that the privilege neutral citizens may have to sell war material to belligerents is susceptible of such extension as to permit a belligerent to organize supply depots, or military bases, upon the neutral Power's territory. It may be urged that an American powder company has a right to sell gunpowder to a belligerent, yet would Mr. Hay concede to that belligerent, as a necessary corollary, the privilege of operating powder-mills in this country? Would he concede to it the privilege of running openly a gun factory in this country? Now, Mr. Hay claims that American citizens may lawfully sell and ship to a belligerent horses and mules—which are universally recognized as contraband of war and as military supplies, rather than as simple merchandise—but how can he deduce from that the conclusion that the belligerent may establish, under his own immediate management and control, at a selected port, in the neutral territory of the United States, a horse and mule depot with a 'transport landing' where that belligerent's army transports constantly take on cargoes of military supplies—the establishment by its very organization, equipment, and permanence constituting a military base in every essential sense of that military phrase?

"In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 Bismarck strongly protested to the British Government against the export of horses from British ports into France. He complained to the British ambassador at Berlin that the exportations were materially aiding France in her warfare against Germany. Yet Bismarck had scarcely any case compared with the one the Boers now have against our Government. The French had not organized supply depots in English ports, and they did not run a regular army transport service across the Channel. Nor did any French general go on a tour of 'inspection' among his horse and mule stations in the British isles. The French had no selected military base on British soil.

"A last word as to Major-General Sir Richard Stewart, K. C. M. G. and K. C. B. It is well that he came to the United States to include us in his tour of 'inspection.' He unconsciously throws a flood of light upon the situation."

The other side of the argument is presented as follows by the Columbus *Dispatch*:

"There seems to be no disagreement among authorities on international law that neutrals may sell anything to belligerents. It would follow that, if the latter have the right to buy, they have also the right to establish a purchasing station for their own convenience. The Boers have the same right and, if they can not use it, that is their misfortune. As for the enlistments, they seem to be no violation of neutrality, if they are not made on American soil and if those who enlist are not unwilling. The Supreme Court has held that 'an American citizen may enter the land or naval service of a foreign government without compromising the neutrality of his own.' It is probably not an offense against neutrality to employ American citizens as muleteers and subsequently to enlist them as soldiers, if they are willing. To force them into the army would, however, be an offense, not against neutrality, but against the dignity of this Government, and would naturally call for the strongest kind of representations from Washington."

The San Francisco *Call* says similarly:

"It is no doubt true also that if the question were brought into

serious solution the claim would at once be made that England, having annexed the South African republics, their existence has ceased and they have no claim to belligerent rights, and are not under protection of neutrality treaties nor of the neutral provisions and principles of international law. It is upon that theory that Kitchener shot Scheepers and other Boer prisoners. They are held to have no international rights nor any appeal to the laws of war as laid down in the Geneva convention.

"It is exceedingly doubtful whether the United States could successfully dispute this contention. We have just assumed the same position as to the Filipinos. General Funston used forgery and the enemy's uniform to entrap Aguinaldo, and it is given out by our War Department that he had a right to do both, because the Filipinos are merely insurgents, and we recognize in their case no uniform, and in dealing with them are not bound by the Geneva convention nor by our own articles of war. It will be seen that this ruling not only decides that we violate no neutral rights by recruiting Great Britain's military strength, but it is also timely as an acquittal in advance of Lieutenant Waller for the shooting of helpless Filipino prisoners.

"None of this is pleasant and most of it is revolting to a sense of justice, but it is among the appalling incidents of war and is a warning to the weak to bear much and suffer and be patient before raising their hands against the strong, for they have no treaty rights, nor rights founded in the law of nations. As for their general rights as human beings, these are not any more respected by those who can afford to disrespect them than rights derived from the law."

MAKING SAMAR A "HOWLING WILDERNESS."

THE anti-imperialist papers appear to be much more stirred up over the alleged atrocities in Samar than are their expansionist contemporaries. The charges are that an expedition under command of Major L. W. T. Waller killed eleven peaceful natives in cold blood, one of them being tied to a tree and shot in different parts of his body on three successive days, and put out of his misery on the fourth. The court-martial mentioned below acquitted the Major last Saturday. Major Waller says he acted in the spirit of orders given him by General Jacob H. Smith, which General Smith denies, and the matter will probably be made the subject of a military investigation. The despatch from Manila which has aroused all the comment reads as follows:

"MANILA, April 8.—Major Littleton W. T. Waller of the Marine Corps, at to-day's session of the court-martial by which

he is being tried on the charge of executing natives of Samar without trial, testified in rebuttal of the evidence given yesterday by General Jacob H. Smith, who commanded the American troops in the Island of Samar. Major Waller said General Smith instructed him to kill and burn; that the more he killed and burned the better pleased he would be; that it was no time to take prisoners, and that he was to make Samar a howling wilderness.

"Major Waller asked General Smith to define the age limit for killing, and he replied:

"Everything over ten."

"The Major repeated this order to Captain Porter, saying:

"We do not make war in that way on old men, women, and children."

"Captain David D. Porter, Captain Hiram I. Bearss, and Lieutenant Frank Halford, all of the Marine Corps, testified corroboratively."

"Such orders as are asserted of this brigadier-general of the United States army," declares the *Baltimore Herald*, "have never been confessed before in the annals of civilized warfare," and it considers them, in fact, "probably the most terrible charges made against an American soldier during a generation." The *Baltimore News* argues that "if we are a civilized people, we must show the Filipinos what civilized conduct is, not imitate them in the worst of their departures from it"; and the *Buffalo Express*, similarly, suggests that "so far from promoting civilization, we are ourselves adopting the methods of barbarism." The *Boston Advertiser* remarks:

"Of course, Waller's flat statement will raise some trouble, but if the soldiers did not use such methods, how are the Philippines ever to be made of any use to this country? The Filipinos are determined to have independence or death. Congress is not willing to let the islands go, because there is still an idea that men on the inside can make millions in the next ten or twenty years, promoting schemes under 'concessions' granted at Washington—something on the order of the lumber company in which Congressman Hull is interested. So, if the islands must be kept and the natives will not submit peaceably, what else can be done but to kill them off as soon as possible? For what else are men like Major Waller sent there?"

The *New York Evening Post* urges severe measures. It says:

"What we maintain is that a court-martial for General Smith should be convened instantly, and that, if found guilty of the crimes alleged, he should be shot. General Kitchener has had some of his murderous officers shot for less atrocious acts. We



WITH BRYAN THREE AND A HALF MILES AWAY.

FARMER BRYAN: "Thar, ye might ha' knowd it! I no more'n move out of the city limits and the gol dern town goes Republican."

—The *Minneapolis Journal*.



SOMETHING NICE AND SOFT TO FALL BACK ON.

—The *St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

CARTOON HITS AT DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

can not afford to be behind the British in inflicting stern justice upon our assassins who masquerade as soldiers. If General Smith had betrayed a fortress to the enemy, or had broken his sword on the field of battle and fled ignominiously from the foe, his offense would not have been half so black, and would have brought not half so much disgrace on the army and the country, as this campaign of his in Samar, in which he ordered American soldiers to act like wild beasts, red in tooth and claw."

The expansionist press show a tendency to wait for further information. "We shall continue to reserve judgment, whether the anti-imperialists do or not, until the evidence is all in," declares the *New York Press*; and the *Philadelphia Press* says:

"Military crimes are charged in the conduct of the campaign in Samar. The officer involved has been placed on trial. Pending this trial, which is being reported by cable without censorship, various newspapers assume on *ex parte* testimony that the charges are true, assert that such practises are general, and charge that nothing is done to suppress them.

"What has happened? For the first time, tangible evidence and a definite charge has been made of a military crime, the murder of prisoners. Without delay a court has been organized to try the alleged criminal. Could more be done? If these practises alleged were general would the trial have been ordered?

"The very newspapers which make the charges based on the partial evidence presented in this trial are constantly asserting the honor, truthfulness, and high standard of our army officers. All believe this of them. Can not the national honor be safely left in their hands until their effort by the orderly process of military law to deal with military crime is completed?

"War is a brutalizing trade. No one doubts it. War with a weak and treacherous race is the worst of all in its effects. Operations in such a war after an act of signal treachery puts officers and men under the strain of grave temptation. If any man or officer in the American service has succumbed, he must be punished. Could a better proof be offered of the determination in Washington and at Manila to enforce high military standards in the conduct of war be offered than this prompt trial? Until it is over candid men will wait before they reach an hysterical snap judgment on the officers and men of our army pending an incomplete trial."

The *New York Mail and Express*, an expansionist paper, says:

"It seems certain that indefensible cruelty has existed in Samar. The guilty man must be discovered, and, whatever his rank and past services, he must be made to pay a penalty commensurate in severity with his offense against American civilization and the honor of our army."

CRITICISM OF A PROPOSED CABINET DEPARTMENT.

A BILL to create a Department of Commerce and Labor has passed the United States Senate. Manufactures are to be relegated to a bureau of this department, which is a disappointment to many of those who hoped to see science and industry more prominently recognized. *The American Machinist*, in expressing its dissatisfaction editorially, says:

"As in the creation of several of the other departments before this, the new department is made principally a dumping-ground for the surplus work of the existing departments. All but one of the bureaus which are to constitute the new department are already in full operation in the older departments. From the Treasury are to be transferred the Life-Saving Service, the Lighthouse Board, Marine Hospital, Steamboat Inspection, Bureau of Navigation, Bureau of Immigration, and Bureau of Statistics. The Bureau of Foreign Commerce is to be transferred from the Department of State. There are also to be added the Department of Labor, the Fish Commission, and the Census Bureau. There is to be but one new bureau created: the Bureau of Manufactures, with less than nine per cent. of the total working force of the new department. This bureau, it is understood, will be principally employed in the collection and publication of information relating to and presumably of interest to the manufac-

turing industries of the United States. This gives an idea of the extent to which the new department is really to be a department of manufactures.

"We have to confess that the scheme in the shape which it has assumed is more or less a disappointment to us. . . . We are here saying nothing against the desirability of a department of commerce. . . . But such a department is and must be entirely distinct in its field and scope from that of a department of manufactures. Commerce, and especially American commerce, has really more to do with agriculture than with manufactures; and, while there already exists a Department of Agriculture, it is absurd to put off the manufacturing interests of the country with a bureau in a corner.

"The Bureau of Manufactures may be sufficient for the doing of what is now planned for it to do, but we had in mind much more and larger work. We would have had a department of manufactures as distinctively an executive department, and with perhaps as much to do, and with as clear and distinct a field of its own, as either the War, Navy, or Post Office departments.

"Besides what the department might and should do directly for all the branches of the Government, there is much that it might also properly undertake to do for the manufacturing interests of the country in the line of test and experiment, and in the providing of gages and standards. This is a subject too extensive to be gone into here, but, with a revenue so great as to embarrass, here surely is a proper outlet for a portion. If a department of manufactures was really being created it would seem that it should surely have the Patent Office as a part of it, rather than the department which now controls it. From the hints above thrown out it must be evident that there is still much to be said and done before we have an adequate, comprehensive, and effective department of manufactures."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MAN overBoered—John Bull.—*The St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

IT seems that the gold standard is to remain behind with the Constitution.—*The Indianapolis News*.

LOTS of things besides the shipping interests would be glad to be patriotic for \$8,000,000 a year.—*The Detroit Free Press*.

THE next time Mr. Neely wishes to rob Cuba maybe he will know enough to incorporate.—*The Detroit Free Press*.

ISN'T it strange with all this prosperity we never hear of a workingman suffering from gout?—*The Amalgamated Journal, Pittsburg*.

AS we are in the island-buying business perhaps Ireland would like to sell Great Britain to us at a bargain rate.—*The Chicago News*.

THE anti-oleomargarine bill will pass. The Republicans can be trusted to take care of anything connected with "Boss."—*The Atlanta Constitution*.

TWENTY thousand Indians in Arizona are facing starvation. A collection for their relief should be taken up in India.—*The Chicago News*.

THE Government may have to ask the railroads to adopt a more liberal reciprocity policy or else step up and be annexed.—*The Indianapolis News*.

IF Miss Stone wishes to add a spice of humor to her lecture on captivity she might induce Lord Methuen to join her in her tour.—*The Baltimore American*.

IF President Roosevelt can curb the beef trust in its advance of prices, his admirers will have a new and important variation of the dinner-pail argument.—*The Washington Star*.

ONE of New York's sensational journals gravely announces that life can be prolonged. But the criminal courts had already made us aware of the fact.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

IT is said that the chairman of the Democratic national committee for 1904 has already been agreed upon. All the party now needs is a candidate and an issue.—*The Detroit Free Press*.

THE Miles plan for terminating the Philippine strife was to appoint a visiting committee. Could not the same object be accomplished by an exchange of photographs?—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

AMERICAN meats are cheaper in London than in this country. Perhaps the meat trust feels that poor England is entitled to this consideration because of her hard luck in the Boer war.—*The Washington Post*.

"Did you call that trust magnate to the stand?" "I did," answered the man who was conducting the investigation. "I suppose he added a great deal to the interest in the case?" "He did. It is now more mysterious than ever."—*The Washington Star*.

ACCORDING to the testimony of Acting-Governor Wright, the insurrection in the Philippines is confined to five per cent. of the territory, which is really a smaller proportion than exists in the Congress of the United States.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

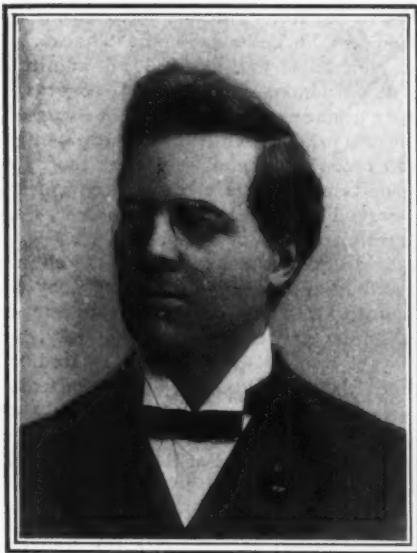
"HE'S going in for politics. Wouldn't he make a splendid diplomat, tho?" "What? Why, he's a deaf-mute." "Exactly. Just think how easy it would be for him to be absolutely dumb when it was expedient." "Yes, but then he could never talk without showing his hand."—*The Philadelphia Record*.

LETTERS AND ART.

IS COEDUCATION A FAILURE?

DR. EDMUND J. JAMES, president-elect of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., in presenting his first communication to the board of trustees, has taken occasion to strike what is widely regarded as a heavy blow against coeducation. He said in part:

"There are many signs of a marked reaction in the public mind on the subject of coeducation. Friends of the movement may well view it with some concern. The tide seems in certain ways to have ebbed. A pronounced reaction has set in. Not only has the system ceased to make new converts, but there are indications that it is losing ground in the very territory which it had so completely won. A new period of questioning is upon us. A sort of vague prejudice has arisen in the country at large, which indicates a new attitude of the public mind toward the whole problem. The system is at-



DR. EDMUND J. JAMES.

tacked on new grounds and from new points of view.

"The notion that women are incapable of doing college work, so commonly urged a generation ago, has completely disappeared. The objection that young men and women can not be trusted to observe proper relations in their social intercourse has lost its force, in view of the plain fact that the moral tone of coeducational institutions is distinctly higher than that of the community at large, and is certainly not inferior to that of schools for one sex alone.

"But, on the other hand, one hears oftener the claim that the increasing number of women tends to feminize the institutions where they are, in some cases to such an extent as to discourage the attendance of men. It is urged with increasing persistence that the social distractions and dissipations, with their widening invasion of the secret purpose that should go with school life, form a serious problem, while others emphasize the fact that the broad difference in the future careers of the two sexes should find a more adequate recognition in the college curricula."

Dr. James added that the number of women in the Northwestern University is increasing relatively much faster than is the number of men, and that at the present rate of increase it will not be more than

THE LITERARY DIGEST

ten years before the women will form half the student body—"a condition which many friends of the university would view with concern." "The fact is," he continued, "that in our natural and praiseworthy desire to advance the education of women we have been neglecting to a certain extent that of the men. We ought not to have done less for the women, but we should have done far more for the men."

Dr. James's remarks have aroused keen interest in the daily papers, which comment sympathetically on the views set forth by him. The Chicago *Record-Herald* thinks that a "serious crisis in coeducation is impending"; and the Indianapolis *News* prophesies a gradual reversion to the old policy of an educational system based upon the separation of the sexes. The *Philadelphia Press* says:

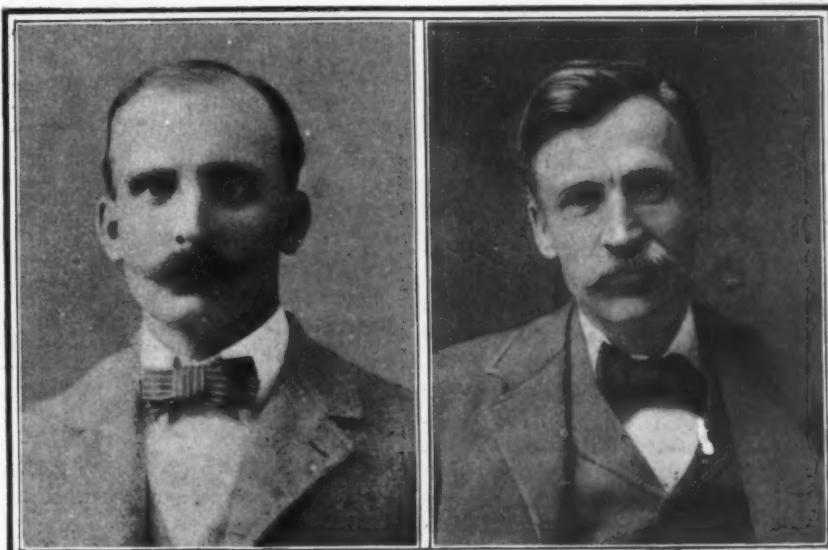
"The present opposition to coeducation does not take the form of denying to women a college education. It is simply an expression of an opinion that women are out of place at a man's college. And the strongest expressions of this opinion come from the men undergraduates themselves. These are heard from nearly every college and university that has established coeducation. Not long ago the opposition to women students became so decided in Leland Stanford University in California that a rule was made limiting their number to a certain percentage of the total attendance. And in the Northwestern University, Chicago University, Cornell University, Columbia University, and Brown University the male undergraduates are manifesting their dislike of coeducation in ways that are more annoying than chivalrous. It may not be very manly for the male undergraduates of Chicago University to insist that the women undergraduates shall sit in the galleries at convocation exercises and take no part in the singing and cheering, and for the men students at Columbia University to object to the use of the campus and baths by the women students; but such things would not happen if there was not a public sentiment to authorize them."

The Boston *Transcript* says:

"It would hardly be just to say that coeducation, so far as it had been tried, had failed in the East, but it is nevertheless true that it has not been as popular as in the West, especially where it has been grafted on to the old method, as has been shown by the somewhat strained relations at Wesleyan University. There has not been the same necessity for it here, and a conservative spirit has rather discouraged it. We think both young men and young women, as a matter of abstract preference, would choose to be educated in separate institutions. There is more freedom for both under such an arrangement, and they fall more easily and naturally into the line of college life best suited to each class. If the same tendency is beginning to be experienced in the

States of the Middle West, it is an indication that that section also is becoming more conservative.

"We can hardly believe that in the newer commonwealths farther west they have yet tired of the coeducational system. It meets more promptly and adequately the educational requirements of a new section, and if it is ever finally abandoned in our higher institutions of learning it will only be after wealth and population have so increased all over the country that economy and distance will cease to be vital considerations."



JOHN S. PHILLIPS.

SAMUEL SIDNEY MCCLURE.

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—V. MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

"THE APOSTLE OF MEDIOCRITY."

THE greatest figures in modern literature hardly seem to be secure from attack in these days of iconoclastic criticism. We have already had occasion to note Mr. Francis Grierson's article on "The Blunders of Matthew Arnold." In the March issue of *The Nineteenth Century and After*, Mr. Walter Frewen Lord launches a philippic against William Makepeace Thackeray, whom he dubs "the apostle of mediocrity." Mr. Lord does not mean by this phrase that Thackeray was a mediocre writer, for he concedes that Thackeray was "a keen social observer" and that "his narrative style was as near perfection as possible." What he does mean is that Thackeray's novels mirror mediocre people. The test he applies is, "How far did Thackeray represent the social life of the nineteenth century?" and he answers the question by saying that Thackeray was the satirist, rather than the portrayer, of the age in which he lived. He goes on to say:

"The social life of any century is made up of men and women and institutions. In any century of English history, an early question, if not the first question, must be, What was the position of the church? We can hardly do better, to begin with, than inquire how far Mr. Thackeray's presentation of the church is trustworthy. There are many clergymen in his six novels. . . . The church of the nineteenth century is represented by the Rev. Charles Honeyman and the Rev. Tufton Hunt. Charles Honeyman was the perfect type of the clerical humbug. He was untruthful, shifty, luxurious, and half-educated. To associate the idea of sacred functions with such a man, or with any of the other five men whose portraits Mr. Thackeray has given in full, is mere profanation. The Rev. Tufton Hunt was a criminal, a blackmailer, and a drunkard. The Rev. Bute Crawley, an under-bred, ignorant man, noisily vaunted his birth and position, drank too much, backed his foolish opinions on horseflesh and lost heavily. He could not have been anything but a burden to his family and his parish, and a discredit to his calling. The church of the nineteenth century sprang from that of the eighteenth century, which is represented by Parson Sampson, domestic chaplain to the Castlewood family. Parson Sampson was everything that a priest ought not to be. He was a gossip, a gambler (not a very honest gambler), a sycophant, not without good-nature, but wholly a worldling.

"If, then, we are to imagine (say) a candidate for examination replying (some time in the twenty-second century) to the question: 'What was the status of the English Church in the nineteenth century as seen in Mr. Thackeray's works?' his answer may be not unreasonably foretold in the following words: 'The English Church in the nineteenth century was officered by incompetent and underbred men. The prelates were men destitute of taste, of gross habits, and worldly ideals (examples—the Bishop of Ealing, the Bishop of Bullocksmithy, Fred Bayham's uncle), and the rank and file were either foolish drudges or men of second-rate capacity who entered the church with the view of advancing themselves in life (examples in plenty). The church of the nineteenth century is further represented as springing by natural development from the disorderly institutions of the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries. Charles Honeyman is the feeble descendant of the Sampsons and Tushers, who were themselves the last expression of sturdy vulgarity.'"

Mr. Lord continues the indictment by declaring that Thackeray in his novels belittles the Indian civil service and the diplomatic corps, abuses the aristocracy and the wealthy, and foments bitter feeling between Englishmen and Irishmen. Then there is his treatment of the army:

"Let any student hold a *levée*, so to speak, in his own mind of the Ralph Spurriers, the Michael O'Dowds, and the George Tuftons and their likes, and then ask himself: 'Does this collection of boobies and fops and glutons really represent the mighty British army?' Of course it does not; it merely represents what is ludicrous and discreditable in the ways of the British army. There was much that was both; but there was more that was neither the one nor the other. The exception usually quoted is Colonel Newcome. In this case Mr. Thackeray has himself produced an excellent type. He has created an immortal character, and endowed him with all manly virtues. Furious at the sight

of excellence, even when it is his own handiwork, he must needs bespatter it with ridicule—make his creation a goose when he marries and a perfect idiot in business."

The author's ignorance or inexperience or carelessness can not be urged in extenuation, for Thackeray is recognized by all to have been a "consummate artist, a conspicuous social figure, a distinguished man of the world." Mr. Lord sums the whole matter up by saying:

"The man is so great and convincing, his atmosphere so captivating, that one reads and rereads him fascinated, and does not stop to examine or criticize. As Mr. Thackeray says, so must it be. There are surely very few young readers who can be proof against such an influence. Perhaps Mr. Ruskin was thinking on these lines when he denounced Mr. Thackeray's works as 'poison.' Schopenhauer, too, wielded an admirable prose style, and he taught pernicious nonsense with so grave a face and in so convincing a manner that he wrought inconceivable mischief. Mr. Thackeray did not in so many words enjoin middling ways of life and thought. He adopted a far more dexterous and telling plan of campaign. He carried the war into the enemy's country, pursued excellence, fastened on it, flung vitriol in its place, and trampled it under foot.

"If, then, we find that in all great walks of life—in the church, in war, in commerce, and in diplomacy—Mr. Thackeray has nothing but abuse and sneers for success; if we find that he loves to portray the ludicrous and the discreditable only, is it unfair to say that he is the apostle of mediocrity? Mediocre ways of life, mediocre thoughts, mediocre inclinations (miscalled passions), mediocre achievements—these, if not positively enjoined, as they sometimes are, are in effect all that is left to one who takes Mr. Thackeray for his guide. For the rest, never had a mean gospel so doughty an apostle."

LARGEST CIRCULATING LIBRARY IN THE WORLD.

THE Booklovers' Library was founded in Philadelphia on March 5, 1900, and during the two years of its existence its growth has been so remarkable that its claim to recognition as "the largest circulating library in the world" is not extravagant.

There are now more than fifty branch libraries in as many American cities, and deliveries of books are made in almost every city and town of 1,000 population or over in the United States. The library is owned and managed by a corporation with a fully paid-up cash capital of \$1,000,000. A branch corporation has been established in Canada with a capital of \$100,000, and an Eng-



SEYMOUR EATON.

lish corporation, with offices in London, Paris, and Berlin, is at present being organized. The membership is limited to a certain number of persons in each locality, and has already been closed in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. The library guarantees to "deliver new books in the best bindings, always clean and pleasing to handle" (all soiled copies to be withdrawn from circulation); to "deliver the very books asked for"; and to "call regularly, weekly or monthly, to make exchanges." The

Booklovers' Bulletin, a semi-monthly publication containing literary gossip and descriptions of new books, is sent free to members.

As might have been expected, opinions differ in regard to the efficiency of the Booklovers' Library service. "Some people are speaking of the service in terms of unstinted enthusiasm," remarks *The Bookman* (April), "while others are grumbling because they did not receive the book they wanted the week before last. But they are all talking about it. In rural libraries, on seashore pavilions, and the verandas of summer-resort hotels—everywhere, the idea and the service have been discussed."

Mr. Seymour Eaton, the organizer of the movement, has carried a very definite and forceful spirit into the new enterprise, and even its details are planned by him. In a recent issue of *The Booklovers' Bulletin* he says:

"The public library is gradually taking its place with institutions intended for special study and research—book museums where the literature of all times is gathered and collated. It is *to-day* that people want, just as much in their books as in their newspapers. An old book bears precisely the same relation to a new book that an old magazine does to a new magazine, or that an old newspaper does to *to-day's* six o'clock extra."

Mr. Eaton has set his face against the establishment of reading-rooms in connection with the Booklovers' Library because he believes that "the best reading-rooms in the world are the homes of the people." "Our whole system," he declares, "is based on this principle." In another place he says:

"I saw it stated somewhere that the interest on the millions spent in the United States for buildings for the housing of books would carry a book a week to every man, woman, and child in the United States and pay for the annual depreciation in the value of the books. I haven't done the arithmetic of this and don't know. There are instances of very fine library buildings with no money left to buy books."

The following account of Mr. Eaton's personality appears in *The Bookman*:

"Were the Booklovers' Library to cease to exist to-morrow, it, nevertheless, would have served to place its originator, Mr. Seymour Eaton, among those few men who succeed in placing a pet idea before the public. He has done more than this: he has fixed this idea ineradicably in the public mind. Some years ago he went to work on a plan for the Government to make through the post-office a great circulating library of the Congressional Library. Out of this plan grew the Booklovers of *to-day*. Mr. Eaton was born about forty years ago on a farm in Canada. Despite scant advantages in his early youth, he succeeded in fitting himself for a broader life, serving the usual apprenticeship as a school-teacher. For the last fifteen years he has been

engaged in educational and newspaper work in this country. Some of his text-books have had extraordinary sales. He has contributed frequently to the magazines, acted for five years as the managing director of the Drexel Institute, and was for four years on the literary staff of the *Chicago Record*. He is now librarian of the Booklovers' Library Incorporation, and is its largest stockholder. His home is in Lansdowne, a little country place just outside of Philadelphia."

The latest development of Mr. Eaton's plans is found in the "Tabard Inn" Library, which is already established in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago. In addition to these four central offices, branch libraries will be organized in every city of the United States, and revolving book-cases made specially for the "Tabard Inn" service will be located in drug-stores and other shops throughout the country. The book-cases will hold about 120 books each, and the stock of books will be changed frequently. Exchanges may be made at any library station in the United States upon payment of five cents, the "Tabard Inn" book being the only identification necessary.

TOLSTOY ON READERS AND CRITICS.

BY no means flattering is the estimate of the intelligence and taste of contemporary readers formed by Count Tolstoy. He evidently disagrees with Gorky, who recently declared that it is exceedingly difficult for novelists to meet the exacting demands of the "new classes" of readers. The greater and veteran artist, on the contrary, finds a deplorable corruption of the general taste, and has only words of censure and blame for the readers and the critics of the present day.

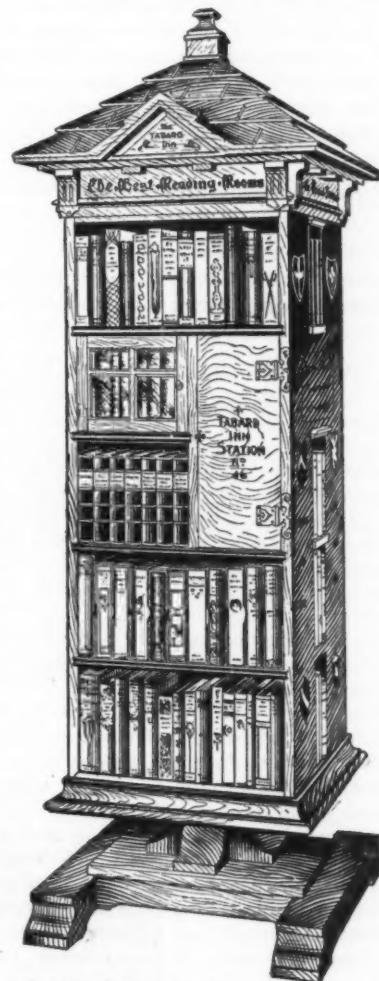
These words are uttered in an elaborate and striking introduction to a translated novel, entitled "The Peasant," just brought out in a new edition. The author of that work, Von Polenz, a German, is almost unknown, and Tolstoy sees in that fact, and especially in the complete neglect of the novel named, one of the proofs of literary decadence and reaction. Count Tolstoy says:

"Within my recollection, in fifty years, there has been wrought this amazing decline of the general taste and the common sense of the public. This corruption is easily traced in every branch of our literature. . . . The ignorance of our educated circles is such that the truly great thinkers, poets, and prose-writers, whether of antiquity or of the nineteenth century, are regarded as stale and out-of-date, incapable of satisfying the high and refined demands of the present generation; we either patronize these masters or frankly dismiss them with a contemptuous smile.

"In philosophy the last word is found in the immoral, crude, inflated, incoherent stuff of Nietzsche; as poetry of the highest order we have the senseless, unnatural juxtaposition of words connected only by meter and rhythm. In all the theaters are produced plays whose meaning no one understands, not even the authors themselves, while millions of copies of so-called novels are circulated in which there is neither art nor significance of content."

Upon whom does the responsibility for this corruption and ignorance fall? Count Tolstoy is inclined to lay the blame largely at the door of the critics and of the periodical press. He is especially severe upon the latter. He refers to Matthew Arnold's famous essay on criticism, and agrees with the statement that the duty of the critic is to discover excellence wherever it was or is, and to direct the attention of readers to that excellence. Of this kind, he says, criticism is not only necessary in our day of the flood of papers, magazines, and advertisements, but upon its appearance and influence depends the whole future of the intellectual development of European society. Overproduction, continues Tolstoy, is injurious in any direction, but it is especially injurious in things which properly serve as means to an end, and not as an end in themselves. Speaking of the printing-press and the cheapening of papers and books, he says:

"The printing-press, undoubtedly a great boon to the masses



THE "TABARD INN" BOOK-CASE.

of uneducated people, has become, in the hands of the well-to-do, the chief instrumentality for the dissemination of ignorance rather than of knowledge. Books, magazines, and, especially, newspapers are colossal commercial enterprises, which need the highest possible number of consumers. But the interests and instincts of the overwhelming majority of these consumers are always low and vulgar; hence the success of any book or publication demands that it reflect and represent these low and coarse tastes and instincts. And the press, indeed, does satisfy this condition of success, since the number of journalists and writers sharing and sympathizing with these instincts is much larger than the number of people having elevated aims and cultivated tastes. Besides, there is more profit in pandering to the masses, and thus the flood of printed matter grows and rises constantly, constituting by its magnitude alone, apart from the mischief of its substance, a huge obstacle to enlightenment.

"If in our day a bright young man from the common people, desirous of educating himself, should be given access to all the extant books and papers, and left to his own efforts, it is highly probable that for ten years he would read nothing but trivial and immoral things. It would be as hard for him to run up against a good book as to find the proverbial needle in the haystack. The worst of it is that, reading bad books constantly, his understanding and taste would be continuously perverted, so that if he ever found a meritorious work he would have no capacity to comprehend it."

Count Tolstoy pleads for a conscientious, competent, honest criticism, free from party ties and commercial designs, devoted to art and truth, and determined to oppose quackery and falsehood. Such a school of criticism would have to fight and overcome the noisy clamor of the market-place and acquire authority over readers. Only in that case would society be saved from intellectual and moral corruption and chaos.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

REAL CHARACTERS IN FICTION.

HOW far is it permissible for an author to make use of his friends—or his enemies—as characters in a novel? Richard Le Gallienne, who propounds this question in the *New York Journal* apropos of the publication of an anonymous novel, "The Imitator," in which several well-known society leaders are introduced in the "thinnest and flimsiest" of disguises, answers it half-jestingly as follows: "The whole question is, I imagine, one for the novelist and his victims rather than for the public. It is also a question of the novelist's personal taste and—personal safety." The *London Daily News*, discussing the subject more seriously and instancing the case of a recent successful libel action brought by a Bournemouth band-master against a lady novelist who had pictured him in false colors, goes on to recount several examples of the introduction of real characters into fiction. Dickens, as is well known, clearly portrayed Leigh Hunt and Landor in "Bleak House." Thackeray was often accused of caricaturing his friends, but would never admit the charge. Says *The Daily News*:

"Thackeray's worst offense was against Andrew Arcedeckne, a schoolfellow of his at Charterhouse, who was—according to Edmund Yates—the too exact original of our dear friend Harry Foker. . . . He bided his time, like Prosper le Gai, and it arrived on the night of Thackeray's first lecture on the English humorists. Arcedeckne met him at the Cider Cellars, surrounded by a crowd congratulating him on his brilliant success. 'How are you, Thack?' cried Arcedeckne. 'I was at your show to-day at Willis's. What a lot of swells you had there—yes! But I thought it was dull—devilish dull! I'll tell you what it is, Thack, you want a piano.' That was neater and more effective than a libel action. George Eliot, according to the late F. W. H. Myers, was also accused of making copy out of her own household. A too sympathizing friend condoled with her domestic troubles on the mistaken assumption that Mr. Casaubon, in 'Middlemarch,' was a portrait of G. H. Lewes. No

two men could differ more widely. 'But from whom, then,' said a friend to George Eliot, 'did you draw Casaubon?' 'With a humorous solemnity, which was quite in earnest, however, she pointed to her own heart.' One wonders if she was thinking of the sonnet which describes Sidney's perplexed search for a poetical subject, until—

Fool! said my Muse, look in thy heart and write.

This leads us into a field too wide to cover—that of autobiographic fiction. Every writer has had a shot at that: Dickens was Copperfield, Thackeray was Pendennis, Fielding was Captain Booth, Sir Charles Grandison represented the fat little printer's idea of what he could have been as a man of fashion—even Mr. Kipling has not disdained to depict himself as the 'inky schoolboy.'"

An average novelist, continues the same paper, is in a dilemma as to the reality of his characters. If they are to be lifelike, he must have a model. He must decide whether they are to be taken from his own inner consciousness or from the few other human beings whom he knows well enough to paint with success. *The News* concludes:

"Oliver Wendell Holmes was loath to write a novel—the he overcame his shrinking—because he said that he would have to show up all his friends in it, and they might object to being 'butchered to make a Roman holiday.' There is, of course, what the schoolboy called a third alternative. The novelist may rely on 'documents,' like that eminent writer of 'penny dreadfuls' who lately confessed that when he needed a new sensation for his next chapter he merely took up a daily paper and studied the inquests and the police news. The highest modern example of this method is M. Zola, who once boasted that he had a 'document' for everything that the critics blamed as untrue to life in his amazing picture of the Second Empire. Charles Reade, who adopted a similar plan, describes it for the good of future novelists in his 'Terrible Temptation,' where the author puts his best foot foremost as the versatile and omniscient Rolfe. But it is only the rare writer who has sufficient 'fire in his belly,' like Ram Dass, to fuse all these odd fragments of metal into a perfect cast. The man of genius, whose psychology has not yet been made clear even by Dr. Lombroso and Mr. Havelock Ellis, can somehow produce a living and breathing being out of the heel-taps and fragments which Thackeray mentions. But the ordinary respectable novelist is bound to copy from life, if he wishes to produce people who are not mere wooden puppets. Hence it arises that keys are made to such works as those of Alphonse Daudet, that we discover the remarkable resemblance of Robert Elsmere to J. R. Green, and that Mr. Kipling's school-days have been described—on the *lex talionis* principle—by the alleged original of McTurk. It all contributes, no doubt, to the general sum of harmless amusement, but we can hardly be surprised if the too enterprising novelist finds himself regarded with some shyness by his friends."

NOTES.

THE library of the late Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell, has been offered for sale. It is especially rich in Americana, consisting largely of books gathered by Dr. Tyler as he was writing his admirable volumes on the "History of American Literature" and "The Literary History of the American Revolution."

DR. THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, who died in Newark, N. J., a few days ago, was author, poet, dramatist, physician, lawyer, Congressman, and journalist in the course of his long career. But he will be remembered chiefly because he wrote the popular song, "Ben Bolt," which had an immense vogue at the time of its first appearance, and was revived by the publication of Du Maurier's "Trilby."

MR. EDWIN H. PIERCE, director of the Holyoke College of Music, writes to the editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST, apropos of our recent article on "The Permanence of Rag-Time Music," declaring that, in his opinion, the use of the word "rag-time" in that article as "synonymous with strongly marked rhythm" is "unwarrantably broad." He continues: "Rag-time is a peculiar form of dance-rhythm in which, by the use of syncopation, the accents of the melody are caused to disagree with the regular metrical accent, which is usually preserved in the accompaniment. It is an effect not unknown in classic music—e.g. the Finale of Haydn's famous string quartet in D minor—but was never much used in popular music until about the year 1895 or 1896, when it came into vogue under the name of 'rag-time.' I am unable to conceive how the writer of the article referred to could associate it with the bass-drum, as the constant and almost the sole use of that instrument is to mark the *regular* metrical accents."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WERE HEATHEN GODS DEFORMED HUMAN BEINGS?

THAT the supposed appearance or even the very existence of the gods of antiquity was often suggested by human deformity or monstrosity is the theory of Professor Schatz, a German authority who has set forth his ideas in a recent address on "The Greek Gods and Human Monstrosities." The idea that the birth of monstrous human infants was the origin of the deformed deities of mythology is not new, according to *The British Medical Journal*, which reviews Dr. Schatz's address; but probably the various aspects of the subject have been considered by him with unusual care. The writer goes on to say:

"There is much to make us think that, so to say, the gods did not create men but men made the gods, in the sense that in early times the occurrence of a monstrous birth suggested to the people of these early times that their gods, or at least their demigods, might have appearances similar to these seen in the deformed products of human reproduction. When, therefore, we call the one-eyed infant the cyclops fetus, after Polyphemus, the king of all the Cyclopes, we are really in error, and ought to say that Polyphemus owed his existence in the pantheon to the birth of a human or (animal) one-eyed fetus. So much seems fairly certain; but there are several speculations which spring from this generalization. . . . There is the identification of the monstrosities which gave rise to some of the demigods which do not show obvious resemblances to any teratological products; there is the question why certain comparatively common monstrosities do not seem to have suggested any gods at all; and there is the consideration how far the national character was potent in guiding the choice of the monstrosities to be made use of in constructing the national gods. Professor Schatz touches suggestively upon all these topics from the special standpoint of Greek mythology."

According to the German professor, the Siren is to be identified with a human monstrosity having both lower extremities united; the Centaur, with a monstrosity having two pairs of legs; the Gorgon head, with a monstrosity whose head is imperfectly developed; Atlas, with a child having an enormous excrescence on the head, etc. The various types of united twins and other common deformities and monstrosities are not represented in the Pantheon, but Dr. Schatz assures us that this is because the national taste led to the selection of monstrosities which were "not in themselves ugly or inartistic." Says the writer in conclusion:

"It would be a most interesting line of investigation to apply this principle of selection to the mythologies of other nations, and more especially to those of the East, and to the gods worshiped by primitive peoples. The results might be of unexpected service in clearing up moot points in comparative mythology and racial folklore."

THE SCIENTIFIC PRIMACY OF ELECTRICITY.

THE position that electricity occupies in modern science is becoming more and more commanding. Even in biology it is stepping to the front, as Dr. Loeb's striking theory shows. But in the physical sciences it is now easily at the head. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (April 5):

"It is curious to note how nearly all of physics and chemistry has come to be regarded as electrical. This has even gone so far that the search, protracted through many years of the last century, to discover a mechanical explanation of electricity and its action has been almost transferred into a research for the electrical explanation of mechanics. Already tentative theories have been timidly advanced looking to the suggestion that mass, that apparently cardinal attribute of matter, is after all an electrical phenomenon, and that even gravitation may fall measurably within the category of electrical manifestations. Perhaps by this substitution of one mystery for another we have not advanced so far as we might naturally be led to think; but no in-

sight that can be gained into the working of natural forces or into the processes of nature is unavailing. With every addition to our knowledge we come closer to the great and final generalization which shall open for us the door to the inner sanctum of the universe.

"It is true that we can not yet define what electricity is, nor, for that matter, can we define anything in absolute terms. We do not yet know even what is the nature of matter or of force or of the all-surrounding ether. But every new step that is not founded upon a false conception leads us inevitably nearer to the truth, and nearer to that final understanding which no man of science can fail to feel is the ultimate heritage of the race. The older idea that nature itself was an insoluble problem and that the mystery of the universe was one that no man could ever unfold is passing away, and recent research has done much to show that we may hope in the end to know the real and ultimate reasons of things—the actual logic of cause and effect.

"Toward these solutions the new science seems inevitably to tend. Already the atomic theory of Dalton, the foundation of what has been regarded as chemical science, is shaking, and a new light has been cast upon some of the most difficult and obscure regions of chemical and physical action."

STEEL-CUTTING WITH THE ELECTRIC ARC.

CONSIDERABLE prominence has been given of late in the daily press to the fact that steel can be cut, or rather melted, by the electric arc. According to the newspaper writers no safe may be considered burglar-proof any longer, and bankers are in a panic. Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will recognize in all this a repetition of a similar discovery and reported panic that was duly chronicled in this department several years ago. At that time some of the technical papers made much of the burglarious possibilities of the arc, apparently with a view to the invention of electrical safeguards against it. Now, however, the electrical press dismiss the matter with curt notice. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, under the heading "A Newspaper Discovery":

"The ability of the daily newspaper reporter to make a brand-new discovery out of some old and well-known practise is well illustrated by the amount of space recently given in a large Chicago daily to the alleged new discovery by a storage-battery maker in that city of the process of cutting steel with the electric arc. Of course, the use of the electric arc as a substitute for the drill has long been known, and as far back as 1895 arcs of large current volume for piercing and cutting heavy metal vault plates and steel girders were practically applied in a workable method by Mr. Clyde J. Coleman at Chicago. Since that time much metal cutting with heavy arcs has been done in that and other neighboring Western cities, and it has proved a great help and time-saver in some cases where alterations in steel frame buildings or in large chrome-steel vaults have been made."

Of course, the fact that the method is not new does not make it any the less true, and apparently it is one that in favorable circumstances might be used by burglars, even if it does not quite enable them to cut open safes "as one would cut cheese with a knife," in the words of the reporters. Says the Springfield *Republican*, condensing the Washington correspondence of a New York daily:

"The first public exhibition of this invention was made not long ago in Milwaukee. An enormous boiler foundation was to be removed from the basement of a building. It was impossible to get this great mass of metal out of the building as it lay without tearing down a portion of the walls. And it was seemingly impossible to cut the plate into pieces. Some one mentioned the new process of cutting steel like soft butter, and the inventor was invited to go to Milwaukee and make a test. The inventor ensconced himself in a little steel house, placed two pairs of blue spectacles on his eyes, and, after connecting his carbon point with an electrical current, touched the steel plate. Spectators saw a brilliant flame shoot up. It was a white light, producing extreme heat, and nearly blinded the onlookers. The operator

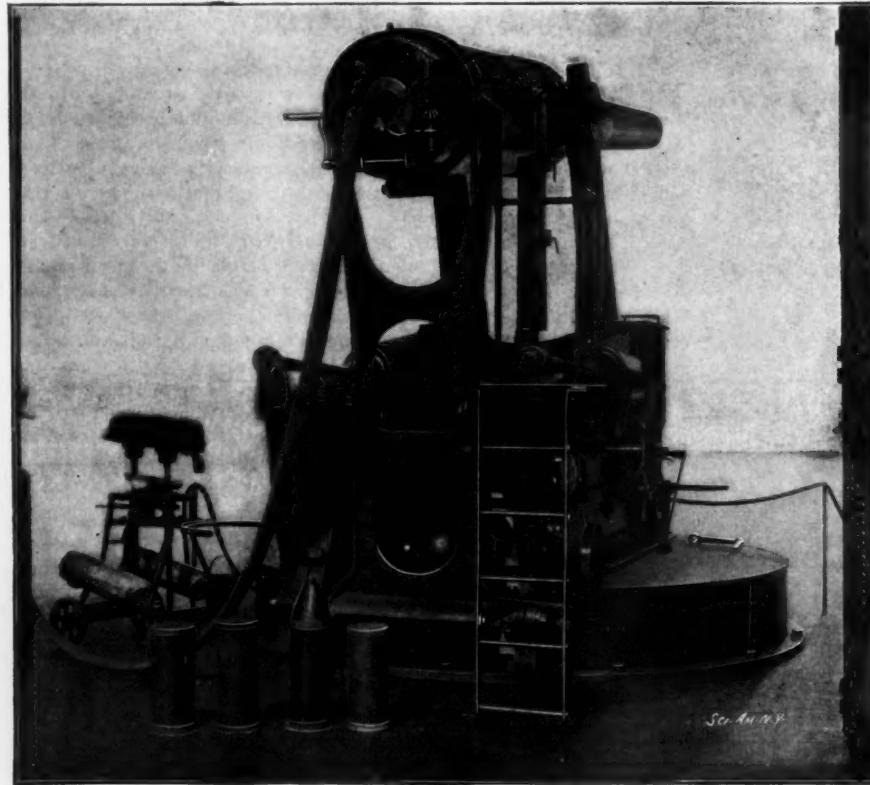
was well protected, and did the work with apparently little discomfort. At the rate of a foot in five minutes, cutting or burning a wide space in the plate, the carbon point with its wonderful power worked along, and in a short time the enormous mass of steel had been reduced to fragments that could be easily handled.

"The matter was reported to bankers of Chicago and Milwaukee, and they investigated the matter carefully. They at first found some comfort in the belief that the value of the carbon point as a criminal agency was virtually nullified by the fact that considerable voltage was required, and that a bright light is caused by the carbon point when it is in operation. This comfort, however, has since been removed by experiments which have been conducted by the inventor himself and by an investigation which has been made by Treasury Department experts.

"The inventor makes the statement that his apparatus is simple and can be operated by a current of only 50 volts. Such a voltage can be obtained by tapping the wires of almost any large building. The modern office building is alive with electric wires, and a shrewd operator could easily find a surface main and get from it all of the power needed to use his carbon point. The inventor, however, has obviated the necessity of tapping wires by constructing a little storage-battery which he uses in connection with his work. This battery has 28 cells, and the inventor gets just as satisfactory results with this as with a direct or alternating current. The power contained in an ordinary electric automobile would be sufficient to do the work."

INDOOR TARGET-PRACTISE WITH GREAT GUNS.

THIS feat, which would seem impossible, is now accomplished in the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, by substituting compressed air for powder. The guns used are only models, but they work perfectly and the dimensions,

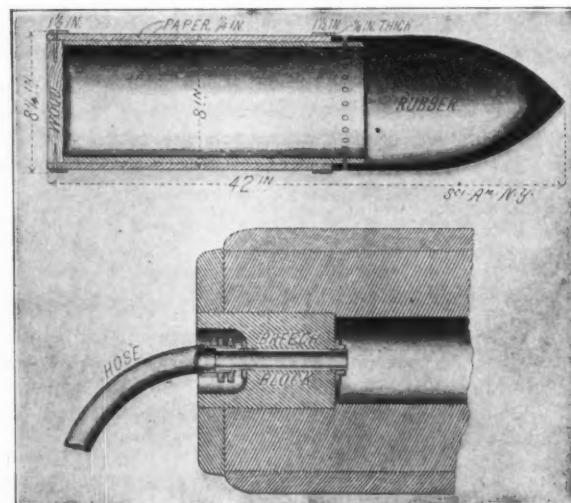


REAR VIEW OF 8-INCH GUN SHOWING COMPRESSED-AIR ATTACHMENT AND DUMMY SHELL.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

form, and functions of every part are exactly the same as in the army guns installed in coast fortifications. Since the traversing and elevating mechanism and the mechanism of the breech of the gun are identical in design with the service gun, the full

benefit of drill with actual guns is obtained. Says *The Scientific American* (March 29) in describing these interesting models:

"It occurred to Lieut. Kingsley L. Martin, who is one of the civil engineers in charge of the construction of the new East



DETAILS OF DUMMY SHELL AND COMPRESSED-AIR ATTACHMENTS AT BREECH OF 8-INCH GUN.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

River Bridge, that the value of the gun drill, to say nothing of its interest, would be greatly increased if the weapons could be arranged to fire dummy shells at actual targets in the armory. Powder was impracticable for three reasons: First, that there would be danger of cracking the thin cast-iron linings which are inserted in the dummy guns to carry the rifling; secondly, that

the concussion and noise of the discharge would be undesirable and dangerous to the glass windows and lighter structures of the armory; thirdly, that no projectile that would withstand the shock of powder discharge could be made so light as not to injure the armory floor when it fell.

"The compressed air is led into the powder-chamber through the breech-block in the manner shown in our illustration. The mushroom head and the spindle were removed from the breech-block and a 2-inch pipe threaded at its ends was introduced in place of the spindle, and an air-tight connection made by screwing up a pair of flanges tightly against the front and rear faces of the breech-block. To the outer end of this pipe a length of fire-engine hose was attached by means of a couple of clamps, the other end of the hose being connected to the compressed-air main. When the order to fire the gun is given, a quick-opening gate-valve admits the air instantly to the gun.

"The first projectiles used were cylindrical with flat heads, but for the future pointed heads of molded rubber, of the kind shown in our illustration, will be substituted. In the earlier projectiles, the body was made of rubber belting for the 8-inch and of leather for the 12-inch gun, the heads and bases consisting of cup leathers. The 4-inch shells were paper tubes with wooden disks at the ends and a felt rifling band. The new 8-inch shell, shown in our engraving, consists of two cylinders of paper each one-quarter of an inch in thickness, with a disk of wood at the base, and with the overlapping pointed rubber head riveted to the inner cylinder, as shown. As we have already stated, the guns are fitted with a half-inch liner, in which the rifling is cut. The rifling band in the case of the dummy shells consists of a

strip of felt or leather, and it was found that this answered admirably.

"In a recent trial of the guns, the gun crews were taken from the Third Battalion of the regiment. Base lines and stations had been previously established, and the azimuth, plotting-board, and rangefinder were used in getting the proper elevation, etc., just as they would be in actual service. The stations were connected by telephone, and also signal flags, wielded by members of the signal detachment of the regiment, were used as a means of communication. Twenty shots were fired from the larger guns and twenty from the 4-inch rapid-fire gun, the majority of which were hits; and this in spite of the facts that the target was moved and the angles frequently changed."

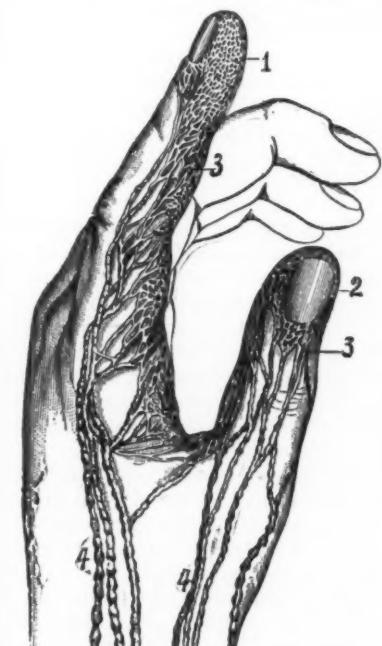
CURIOSITIES OF THE HAND.

UNDER this title a number of interesting facts regarding the human hand have been collected in an article contributed to *La Science Illustrée* (March 15) by M. G. d'Angerville. The writer begins with a description of some curious anomalies and deformities of the hand. He says:

"An infirmity as frequent as it is little noticed is the presence of a sixth finger. We say that this is little noticed when the supplementary finger is well formed; the more or less authentic tale is told of a husband who failed to notice until several months after his marriage that his wife was six-fingered. In asking for her hand he had got more than he bargained for—at least, so far as fingers were concerned.

"The supplementary finger is sometimes a second thumb, which is very much in the way; more often it is a second index or little finger. In this case the supplementary finger follows the movement of the other fingers, and can pick up objects. Seven-fingered hands are not extremely rare.

"Polydactyly is easily transmissible by heredity. It affects sometimes not only the two hands but also the feet. "Ectrodactyly, or re-



LYMPHATIC VESSELS IN THE FINGERS.

1 and 2, Network of capillary lymphatics.
3, Roots of the larger vessels.
4, Large vessels leading to the heart.

duction of the number of fingers, is also quite frequent. In four-fingered hands the fingers are placed symmetrically and include, so to speak, two thumbs, opposable to two other fingers. Some hands have but three fingers; others only two. This anomaly is known commonly as 'lobster-claw.'

In normal hands, M. d'Angerville tells us, the middle finger is always the longest; the thumb and little finger the shortest, the index and ring-fingers being intermediate. But here he notes a curious point. With many persons the index is longer than the ring-finger; with others the reverse is the case. Professor Ecker of Freiburg has taken up this question. He remarks in the first place that in large monkeys—the gorilla, the chimpanzee, and the orang—the index is always shorter than the ring-finger. Of 25 negroes the ring-finger was found to be longer than the index in 24 cases by about 8 millimeters [$\frac{1}{3}$ inch]; in the remaining case the length was the same. With Europeans, the index is sometimes longer and sometimes shorter; with women the ring-finger is often shorter. In antique works of art the index is always longer than the ring-finger. Ecker thinks that the long

index-finger indicates a higher type of hand and that it is found by preference among women. An Italian anatomist, Dr. Mantegazza, has taken up the investigation. In a series of 711 observations he finds that the index is generally shorter and that equality of the two fingers is very rare. The long index, he also finds, is met most frequently among women. M. d'Angerville assures us that the relative lengths of these two fingers has no racial significance. It is not an anatomical characteristic, and we can not properly affirm either that man has an index-finger shorter than his ring-finger or vice versa. He goes on to say:

"The hand may play a very important part in anthropometry. M. Bertillon takes account of this in his system. It is curious to find a similar process in use in Annam. To identify a person, a thin piece of bamboo is placed between the middle and ring-fingers of his left hand; the base of the angle and the distance between the phalanges are noted by marks. This piece of bamboo is kept, and when the person comes again to the village his identity is established by placing it between his fingers.

"In Annam, also, the signature, in the case of illiterates, is replaced by measurement of the index-finger. The illiterate seizes the writing that he wishes to sign between the index and the middle finger so that the angle between them just touches the edge of the paper; then the place occupied by the index-finger is carefully marked by punching the paper, noting the base of the nail, the knuckles, etc. . . . The signature of a woman is taken by mensuration of the right index-finger; that of a man by the left.

"Another anthropometric index of the first rank is the digital print that has often been discussed. By pressing the finger on an inked plate and then on a sheet of white paper, there is left on the latter the trace of a thousand tiny ridges formed by the chance agglomeration of the sudoriferous glands. It is impossible to find two prints exactly alike. . . .

"A distinguished pianist, Madame Jaëll, has conceived the ingenious idea of applying finger-prints to the study of the qualities of touch and to their improvement. By this method it is possible to ascertain how the pupil applies his fingers to the keys, and thus his touch can be regulated and systematized.

"Dr. Fétré, a well-known scientist, replaces chiromancy by an examination of finger-tips. The palmist wants the whole hand; the end of the finger suffices for the doctor. This physician maintains, in fact, that the more fine, detailed, and delicate are the digital prints, so much more perfect is the action of the finger and so much superior the man. This is quite possible.

"Many persons have hair on the hand. . . . Kidd, the English naturalist, has recently called attention to the fact that the hair on the back of the hand is always absent on the joint that bears the nail, is rare on the middle joint, and is always present on the first joint. . . .

"This hair is evidently the remains of the fur that our prehuman ancestors possessed. . . . It is thus unequally distributed because the end joint is much more exposed than the others to contact and friction.

"The hand is a factor of the first importance in hygiene. Certain maladies, including some of the most serious, are transmitted through it. 'How many people,' says Dr. Pinard, 'take off their shoes, soiling their hands with the dust, and then sit down to a meal without washing! Is it necessary to explain how contagion may result?' . . .

"Again, the hands, which in the case of a workman are always in contact with his tools, and in any case are always in motion, are more subject to wounds and burns than other parts of the body. Every lesion of the skin is a door opened to possible infection; so the means of defense are very abundant in the hand. The lymphatic capillaries form over it a thick network, especially at the ends of the fingers. . . . The leucocytes or white-blood corpuscles abound in them, and when a burn opens the gate of invasion to microbes, they hasten to the spot, surround the tiny invaders, and digest them. This is the important phenomenon of phagocytosis discovered and studied by Metchnikoff."

—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Infection of Oysters by Sewage.—Those who are afraid to eat oysters because of the possibility that they may contain typhoid germs will not be greatly reassured by an inves-

igation on the oyster-beds of Narragansett Bay described in a paper read before the American Bacteriological Association by Caleb A. Fuller, of Brown University. The following are his conclusions as abstracted in *Science*:

The city of Providence discharges, daily, about 14,000,000 gallons of sewage into upper Narragansett Bay, chiefly through a single main. This sewage is carried down the bay by tide and comes into more or less direct contact with some of the oyster-beds. Samples of water and oysters were collected from different localities in the bay, and analyses made before the material was six hours old. The ordinary tests for sewage contaminations were used, the fermentation-tube, carbol broth, and litmus lactose agar. The results showed that water, oysters, mussels, and clams from a point one-quarter of a mile distant from the sewer opening contained three varieties of intestinal bacilli, and water and oysters from a bed two miles below the sewer contained the same organisms. Thirty per cent. of the oysters and about sixty per cent. of the water samples from a bed situated in a strong tidal current, about five miles from the sewer, contained the common colon bacillus, and forty per cent. of the oysters and seventy per cent. of the water samples from a bed in sluggish water, five and a quarter miles from the sewer, contained the same organism. Oysters from a bed six miles and one-half below the sewer contained no colon bacilli, altho the water showed their presence occasionally on a falling tide. Beds still farther down the bay were entirely free from contamination.

SHALL WE BURY ALL THE WIRES?

THE enormous expense of reconstructing overhead telegraph systems throughout the country, due to the wholesale overthrow of poles and wires by February's great sleet storm, has set the telegraph people to thinking. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer* (March 29) in its editorial columns:

"The question arises whether, in view of the enormous cost of restraining the destroyed lines of wire, it would pay to carry the wires in the open country underground. In large cities the wires are buried already. This is a very large question, involving great outlay and engineering difficulties. It is a question of engineering economics. It would seem, however, that under existing conditions it would not pay to bury the wires at large. While the buried wires would be sheltered from sleet, they would be at the mercy of pick and plow. Wherever a wire runs, through earth, water, or air, its continuity is threatened by special dangers, and immunity is a mere matter of degree. Moreover, there would be enormous expense in making and laying the wires and relatively large expense in repairing them, altho repairs might be less frequent. The buried wires would be very much slower in transmission than the overhead wires, and the cost of transmission would be increased.

"The solution of the difficulty must be found along existing methods of construction. As time goes on it will probably be found economical to use larger and stronger telegraph wires and stronger poles, or to increase the capital cost of trunk lines in order to reduce the cost of maintenance and repair. It is quite likely, however, that it would pay to carry a light underground cable of twisted pairs of insulated wires between important cities, such as New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, which are not far apart, and where the expense of cabling a few wires would be justified by the necessity of maintaining telegraphic communication under every condition of weather. These wires would form a handful of conductors as an alternative route to the ordinary overhead trunk lines, and while they would be slow-speed wires for the quantity of copper they contained, they could, with sensitive instruments, be made to carry all the essential telegraphic traffic during emergency. Outside of such selected underground trunk lines, we must be prepared to carry wires overhead over the length and breadth of the land, in stormy weather or fine. Moreover, if wireless telegraphy or telephony impend, on land, to any serious extent, it can certainly be largely used in such emergencies of storm and stress, if only as a 'stand-by' auxiliary, like fire-escapes and lifeboats; and then the expensive undergrounding of cross-country telegraph and telephone wires would prove to have been rather unnecessary."

Is the Mushroom Nutritious?—In reference to the notion long held that the mushroom presents the same composition as that of animal flesh, the London *Lancet* has this to say:

"In one regard, at any rate, the mushroom does resemble a beefsteak—in that it contains practically the same amount of water. But the dry solid constituents of the mushroom differ very materially in kind from the solids of meat. The most important difference is due to the rich proportion of proteids—the so-called flesh-formers—in meat as compared with the feeble amount in the mushroom. This fact, as ascertained by recent analyses, hardly justifies the mushroom being regarded as a 'vegetable beefsteak.' It may be a blow to the vegetarian, but he would have to consume at least ten pounds of mushrooms in order to gain the equivalent of a little over one pound of prime beef. Indeed, in the light of modern inquiry there seems to be no reason for believing that mushrooms possess any greater food value than other ordinary fresh vegetable foods, and in many respects they compare unfavorably with them. Still, the fresh, tender mushroom is undoubtedly easily digestible, and as it contains carbohydrates in addition to some proteid, it is obvious that it is of some dietetic value. This value is not comparable with that possessed by essential foods such as meat, milk, and eggs. The mushroom, however, contains an unusual proportion of potassium salts. Few will deny that the mushroom is an excellent adjunct to many dishes; it has an appetizing flavor, and this quality alone makes it dietetically valuable."

Height of Birds' Flight.—Some data on this subject, collected by Von Lucanus and communicated by him to the International Zoological Congress at Berlin, are given in the *Revue Scientifique*:

"The aeronaut Hergesell of Strasburg met, in the course of his ascensions, an eagle at a height of 3,000 meters [9,800 feet]. On March 10, 1890, some aeronauts saw a lark at 1,000 meters [3,280 feet], and on July 18, 1899, two crows were met at 1,400 meters [4,590 feet]. But these are exceptions; birds are rarely found above 1,000 meters; above 400 meters [1,300 feet] the number is very small; most of them live in the zone below this. The German Ornithological Society has made experiments to study the flight of birds in the upper strata of the atmosphere; birds taken up in a balloon were released at different heights between 900 and 3,000 meters. The birds taken were pigeons, except in one case, that of a linnet. When the air was clear, the birds dropped vertically toward the lower strata; but if clouds hid the lower atmosphere the birds flew at first around the balloon only to dart down like arrows as soon as an open spot presented itself. The influence of the presence of clouds on the sense of direction possessed by pigeons was proved by the following experiment. Carrier pigeons were released at 50 kilometers [31 miles] from their home, in cloudy weather; the first pigeon took three hours to return, the second an hour longer; and the others did not arrive until evening, altho they had been released early in the day. The experiment being repeated in clear weather, the pigeons made the same journey in an average of 45 minutes."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"KING SOLOMON was right in a good many things," says *The Electrical Review*. "It certainly begins to appear as if nothing is entirely new. On the occasion of the seventy-second annual festival of the school-children of Boston, held in Music Hall of that city on July 28, 1865, Wendell Phillips was the orator. Among other things he said: 'I expect, if I live forty years, to see a telegraph that will send messages without wires both ways at the same time.' The orator did not live the forty years, but wireless telegraphy has yet three years more in which to fulfil completely his prophecy and expectation."

"ONLY during very recent years," says Prof. W. L. Moore, of the United States Weather Bureau, in *The Marine Review*, "have we begun to realize how extremely thin is the stratum of air next to the earth that has sufficient heat and moisture for the inception, growth, and maturity of animal and vegetable life. The raising of the instrument shelter of the New York City observatory from an elevation of 150 feet above the street to an elevation of 300 feet has caused an apparent lowering of the mean annual temperature of $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. On the hottest days in summer, if one could be lifted up to a height of 1,000 feet in free air he would find a temperature so cool as to be pleasant and conducive to bodily vigor."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

OUTLOOK FOR THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION IN ASIA.

JOHN R. MOTT, secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, who has returned to this country after a most successful missionary tour through Japan, China, India, and Ceylon, gives it as his deliberate opinion that "the non-Christian religions are losing their hold, especially on educated men." Writing of the impressions recorded by him during his trip, he says (in *The Congregationalist and Christian World*):

"On my journey through the Orient six years ago, I formed the impression that the power of the non-Christian religions was waning. Recent observation has strengthened this opinion. In Japan, Buddhism is the only non-Christian religion, Shintoism being really nothing more than a patriotic association. Among the lower and illiterate classes, especially in the country districts, Buddhism certainly still exercises great power. In the centers of population, however, even among the lower classes, its influence is weakening. Among educated and thinking men it has practically no hold as a religion. Such hold as it does have is more as a result of custom than of conviction and principle. So far as it attracts young men, it is as an antiquarian matter or as a philosophy. I met a few students who professed interest in it as a philosophy, but I do not recall one who regarded it as his religion in the sense of being a spiritual, regulative force in his life.

"All that has been said about Buddhism in Japan might also be said of its position and influence in Ceylon.

"In China the non-Christian religions are Buddhism and Taoism. They both manifest less enterprise and vigor than does Buddhism in Japan and Ceylon. In fact, they show no activity whatever, but rather give one the impression that they are played out. As a religious power they are practically nil, but their influence as custom and as superstition is great. Strictly speaking, Confucianism can not be regarded as a religion. Should we consider ancestor worship as upheld by Confucianism a religion, it must be admitted that its hold, while perceptibly loosening in many places, is tremendous, taking the country as a whole. It is still altogether too true of China that the living are in the grip of the dead.

"Hinduism is the principal non-Christian religion of India. As a social system its power is still very great. Caste observances are losing their hold to some extent in the cities. But the outward observances are being less religiously followed, the spirit of caste is apparently about as strong as ever. Popular Hinduism is losing its hold. The great religious festivals have become virtually only a show. Very few thinking men adhere to ancient Hinduism in an unmodified form, and not many of them have a real, vital faith in it as a religion. Within the past few years there has been a movement to revive Hinduism. This is the result of patriotic causes and not of religious motives. It is being strongly emphasized that the truly patriotic course is to stand by the ancient religion of the land.

"Mohammedanism has a stronger hold on its adherents than has any other non-Christian religion. This hold is not relaxing, apparently, so far as the illiterate classes are concerned, but signs are not wanting that it is weakening in the case of educated men."

The decay of the non-Christian religions, claims Mr. Mott, has been accompanied by an equally marked growth of vitality in the Christian religion, which "is now so securely planted in Japan, China, Ceylon, India, and some of the other nations of Asia that were the missionaries obliged to withdraw, it would live on and spread as a self-propagating force." He continues:

"There are many facts to support this conviction. In each country the native church has leaders who possess the spirit of independence, consecration, and real leadership. Among them one thinks at once of such workers as Honda, Kozaki, Miyagawa, Ibuka, Motoda, and Uemura in Japan; Meng of Paotingfu and Shen of the London Mission in China; Dr. Chatterjea of the Punjab, Banurji of Calcutta, the Sathianadhans of Madras, and Pundita Ramabai of Western India. With these and scores of

other clerical and lay leaders who might be named guiding its affairs, it is inconceivable that the church perish in these lands. Moreover, not only does the Church of Christ in the Orient have leaders of genuine Christian experience and of large ability, she also has among the rank and file of her membership many who impressed me as comparing favorably with Christians of the West in grasp of the essential doctrines of our faith, in depth of spiritual insight, in exemplification of the spirit of Christ, in unselfish devotion and in burning zeal. The fact that in each country the number of self-supporting churches is steadily increasing is further proof that Christianity is anchored in different communities. I met scores of pastors and other Christian workers who are serving the church on much smaller salaries than they could receive in commercial or political positions.

"The missionary spirit is developing in the native church in an unmistakable manner. It is to be seen in Japan in the efforts put forth by Christians on behalf of Formosa, Korea, and the soldiers in China. It is to be seen in Korea, Manchuria, and China in the immense amount of personal dealing carried on by the Christians within the sphere of their daily calling. It is to be observed in Ceylon in the Jaffna Students' Missionary Association, which is sending natives to help evangelize Southern India. Again we note it in the growth of the volunteer movement in India, and in the starting of bands of voluntary workers in Calcutta and other student centers of India. It is a most impressive fact that the recent great revival in Japan has been organized and carried forward very largely by the Japanese themselves."

The supreme need, however, now as in the past, concludes Mr. Mott, is "more missionaries." There never has been such an opportunity as the present, he says, for aggressive evangelistic effort in Japan and in several parts of China and India. But the workers should be thoroughly furnished men. "A few hundreds of well-qualified missionaries will accomplish far more at the present time than would thousands of men of merely average ability and of insufficient equipment."

A DEFENSE OF THE SPANISH INQUISITION.

THE Spanish Inquisition, which is generally regarded by Protestants, at least, as furnishing one of the blackest pages of human history, is not without its apologists. The latest defender of it is a woman, Eliza Atkins Stone, who writes in two recent issues of *The Ave Maria* (Rom. Cath., Notre Dame, Ind.). "There is, perhaps, no historical question more deeply overlaid with prejudice, fallacy, one may even say superstition," she declares; "none as to which popular conceptions are farther removed from the facts as scholars know them." She ascribes popular ignorance regarding the subject of the Inquisition to many different causes, but chiefly to the exaggerations of Protestant historians and to the lack of any capability, on the part of the great majority of people, to look at past events in the light of historical perspective. She writes:

"The Inquisition, like all important, long-enduring institutions, was no arbitrary erection, but the natural and spontaneous outgrowth of conditions deep-seated and far-spread. Ecclesiastical courts, judging questions of faith and visiting heretics with ecclesiastical penalties, had indeed been matters of course from apostolic times; but from the reign of Constantine the civil power, too, had been held responsible for the religious belief of the people. And the Constantine code regarding heresy had been taken over, with trifling modification, by the governments of renewed Europe; the apparatus for its enforcement being varied according to circumstances. As in course of time the interests of church and state became more and more nearly identified, the conception of heresy as a crime against society as well as against religion came to be practically universal in Christendom. In the general view, the right of government to inflict even capital punishment in cases of flagrant heresy was unquestioned."

During the twelfth century, the writer goes on to say, there arose a number of heretical sects, which directly menaced the

public order and morality of several of the leading European countries. The turbulent practises of the sectaries were "really civil outbreaks under religious pretexts." In the absence of standing armies and protective police, the ecclesiastical courts were compelled to adopt stern methods of repression, and but for their action "Europe would have been drenched in the blood of religious war before the beginning of the fourteenth century, and the march of civilization would have been impeded beyond calculating." From this action, tentative and relatively feeble in its beginnings, there at length emerged a unique tribunal—the Inquisition. It played its most important part in Spain during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when that country was beset "by perplexities many and grievous." We quote the writer's account of the problems confronting Spain at that time:

"Let Protestantism get a foothold in Spain, and the immediate result there, as it has been elsewhere, would be civil war; and civil war would be more disastrous to Spain than it has proved to other countries, inasmuch as her situation is more critical. The elements of the monarchy are heterogeneous, lightly cemented, ready to part at the first shock. Factions flourish everywhere. The Moors are still in sight of Spain; the Jews have not had time to forget; both are feeding fat their ancient grudge, alert to strike at their enemy of old. The Protestant corsairs of France and England, ruthless as their fellow believers on land, are swooping on the rich-freighted Spanish fleets; Spain must either crush or be crushed, and the engine of defense is at hand. In the eyes of her sovereigns and of the mass of her people, too, the Holy Office is the only hope. 'Tell the Grand Inquisitor,' writes the abdicated monarch, Charles V., from his monastic retreat amid the chestnut and orange-groves of Estramadura,—"tell the Grand Inquisitor and his council, from me, to be at their posts and to lay the ax at the root of the evil." Solemnly from his convent death-chamber does he conjure Philip, his son and successor, to ferret out and bring to justice every heretic in his dominions. 'Cherish the Holy Inquisition. So shall you have my blessing and the Lord will prosper all your undertakings.'"

Count de Maistre, a brilliant French apologist for the Inquisition, has said: "Never can great political evils—never, above all, violent attacks upon the body politic—be prevented or suppressed but by means equally violent. If you think of the severities of Torquemada without dreaming of those they prevented, you cease to be reasonable." The present writer, who quotes this statement in support of her position, points out that Spain was largely free from the revolutions and conspiracies which rent most of the European countries during the sixteenth century, and maintains that this period of comparative quietude was due to the repressive measures of the Inquisition. She continues:

"An Inquisition court began operations by giving out a time of grace, during which 'every one would be absolved and saved from heavy punishment who, conscious of apostasy, presented himself and did penance.' The grace was often extended; and children of heretics, who might be supposed to have been led astray by their parents, were, if under twenty, to be kindly received even after the expiration of the time. An order for arrest could be issued only by the joint action of two local Inquisitors, —one a jurist, the other a theologian; or, if these disagreed, only by the grand council. Those thrilling tales, according to which inoffensive citizens were whisked off to subterranean dungeons, between days, leaving no trace behind, are—alas for the romantically disposed!—chiefly old-wives' fables.

"A word here concerning the dungeons of the Inquisition. Like the prisons of the past in general, most of them were, no doubt, in outrageous violation of what we—thank heaven!—call common humanity; but—and this is the sole point with which we have to do—there exists no scintilla of evidence that they were ever one whit more dreadful than their contemporaries.

"Lacking the prisoner's own confession, the statutes of the Holy Office made conviction for heresy difficult to a degree. If, however, proof of guilt were held to be practically complete, the tribunal did its utmost to extort confession; in such cases, and

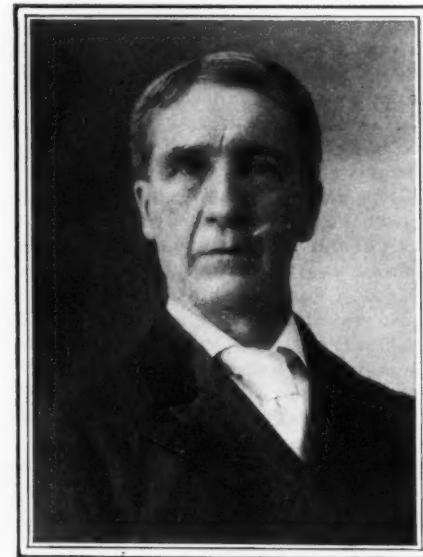
in such only, it sometimes made use of—torture. 'Aba!' cry those who condemn the Inquisition off-hand. 'Torture! Thumbscrews, redhot pincers, the rack, the press, the wheel! For these at any rate you will hardly find anything to say.' Certainly no one at this time of day is going to defend torture *per se*; but we are bound to consider that there has been a complete bouleversement of public opinion on this point; that while torture was employed by the Inquisition, it was likewise a routine feature of criminal proceedings the Continent over. In England, too, as Hallam has it, 'the rack seldom stood idle in the Tower during the latter part of Elizabeth's reign'; nor were it and its gruesome fellows permitted to rust in the hands of the early Stuarts, —that is to say, torture was high in English favor throughout the period during which the Holy Office most frequently resorted to it. The records of the Star Chamber and of other royal tribunals in England—which, be it remembered, were, like the Inquisition, *secret* courts—have never been thoroughly gone over; but such reports of them as we have go far to justify the apologists of the Inquisition in challenging comparison, as they do, with English as well as continental practise in this regard."

In brief, says the writer, we have totally misunderstood the Inquisition, because we have attempted to judge it by the standards of our time, not by those of its own. We have overlooked the frail human nature of "men of like passions with ourselves—often weak, often cruel; yet by no means devoid of 'capacity,' of spiritual earnestness and aspiration."

IS THE AMERICAN SABBATH IN DANGER?

THE Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, of New York, in a recent sermon on "The Religious Crisis in America," made the startling prophecy that "in fifty years we will have no Sabbath," unless present tendencies are checked. He said, in part:

"There is such a thing as a religious crisis in America, however much we may scoff at the idea. Religion, especially evangelical religion, is to-day of very low vitality. The attendance at church service is shamefully small. At the evening services this is painfully apparent. We are attacked by secular writers. They tell us that the ministry is deteriorating; that they and their churches have lost their influence to the schools, and that education alone can encompass all the activities of life. They say that the churches spend more for the superfluities of life than for the Gospel, and point with scorn at the ice-cream sup-



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pers and other cheapening methods of securing money to support the Gospel. They condemn us for sending missionaries abroad when our people are spiritually starving at home.

"Some phases of the crisis are disheartening. In the past hundred years, more than 23,000,000 foreigners have come to our shores. Many are God-fearing men, but many more are entirely out of harmony with our religious institutions. Some 1,200 arrive in our land every day. The majority are not from Scotland, England, Ireland, and the North of Europe, but they are Magyars or are from Italy and Southern Europe, and have no inclination to our belief. From all this result two grave dangers—desecration of the Sabbath and increase in places of amusement. As has been said, we live for money by day and pleasure by night. I have no fear in saying that at the present rate at which

we are living in fifty years we will have no Sabbath. And the saloons? It will no longer be a question of opening them for a few hours on Sunday, but they will be open every minute of the week."

Dr. Lorimer's statements have aroused considerable interest and discussion in both the religious and secular press. The New York *Sun* makes the following comment:

"The 'American Sabbath,' as the method and theory of observance of Sunday handed down from Puritanism are called, is manifestly passing away, and in fifty years it may be gone altogether. Great changes due to declining religious faith are taking place, and if they continue at the rate of progress they have reached during the last generation the religious situation fifty years hence must be transformed very radically.

"But the change which has taken place in the observance of Sunday can not be said to be a consequence of immigration. The 'American Sabbath' as it was in the past is an institution which has departed largely from New England communities, where these foreigners are unknown and few of the foreign-born of any nation or any period of immigration are to be found. Of recent years, church-going, once a necessary badge of respectability, so that those who neglected it were under social reproach, has fallen off without the visitation of any such penalty on those who refrain from it. Sunday has become more and more a day of social festivity, and outdoor recreations once frowned upon as disreputable are now pursued without criticism. The prayer-meeting, formerly one of the most important of religious institutions of the America about which Dr. Lorimer talked, preserves now only a feeble existence.

"The 'religious crisis,' Dr. Lorimer, can not be attributed to any such particular influences as you describe. It has a far larger and broader cause, and the character of the present immigration has had nothing to do with it."

Several Roman Catholic papers quote *The Sun's* comments with words of approval. "While the religious services in evangelical churches are notoriously neglected by their nominal adherents," remarks the *San Francisco Monitor* (Rom. Cath.), "Catholic services, to which the immigrants of whom Dr. Lorimer complains chiefly subscribe, attract ever increasing multitudes for Sunday worship." The *Philadelphia Jewish Exponent* thinks it a singular fact that the Christian denominations which have "the powerful aid of a Sabbath enforced by law" should be in the condition described by Dr. Lorimer. It continues:

"Similar conditions confront the Jewish people, but they are largely due to the great disadvantages which the Sabbath problem presents. There are few, if any, considerations of hard necessity to prevent most Christian people in this country from active attendance at church. And still the majority of them stay away. After all is said, it must appear that religious laxity in both church and synagogue is largely due to the materialistic spirit of the age."

An interesting comment on the questions at issue is made by Mr. E. M. Camp, the head of a news-bureau in New York which supplies the daily and periodical press with current church news. Mr. Camp takes the view that a false alarm has been raised, and declares that he can "prove that churches are better supported to-day than they ever were before." Writing in *The Church Economist* (New York, April), he says:

"This support may be taken (1) in the number who unite with them, which number outstrips the growth of population; (2) in their finances, which are greater in aggregate amount, and in proportion to sums spent in other ways, than ever before; and (3) in moral support, for there was never a moral question which affected more people than the recent arbitration convention between capital and labor, and the church was more largely represented, and represented as the church, Protestant and Catholic, than any other one interest."

"Concerning attendance upon public worship on Sundays or week-days permit us to say that our trained men, who perhaps get to more churches than anybody else in New York, find the churches filled. There is no falling-off. On the contrary there is a gain, because there are many more churches."

"During Lent just closed the noon-hour services in New York were attended by more people, by actual count, than in any previous year. And there were no 'star' preachers or sensationalists to draw the crowds. Preachers were such as the churches can afford the year round. We can furnish figures to prove these Lenten-service assertions if anybody wants them. Finally, [regarding the statement] that churches are not as well supported as formerly being admitted by clergy and laymen alike, we beg to say that we can find no clergy and laymen who admit anything of the sort."

"More people attend church on Sundays at the 'regular services' than ever before. But this is a very partial exhibit of church attendance. Within a generation a multitude of week-day and extra Sunday meetings have come into vogue, many of them very important and largely attended. Counting these in, the aggregate weekly attendance has enormously increased."

THE CHURCH AS THE MAKER OF CONSCIENCE.

THE Christian church has many functions in the field of evangelistic work and of missionary extension, as well as in the quickening of the devotional spirit; but over and above this stands its task as "the maker of conscience." To the Rev. Samuel Zane Batten, a Baptist clergyman, of Morristown, N. J., there appears a serious danger of the church's underestimating this purely human side of its message and of its falling into the acceptance of merely conventional standards of morality. He cites two of the ideals that are frequently held up before the young men of to-day, the ideals of wealth and of militarism. Has the church really spoken out against either of these "false ideals"? He answers (in *The American Journal of Sociology*, March):

"In church and college, in society and in the press, rich men are honored and flattered, and are held up as models to be adored and imitated. The influence of all this, as any one can see, is to degrade the common morals; it is to set up a false ideal of life; it is to fire the imagination of the young with unholy and unworthy ambitions; it is to cast discredit upon the poorer and humbler workers in the kingdom of God. Every careful student of modern society declares that the reign of commercialism has come, and with the reign of this commercialism there has come a sad confusion of moral values. This commercialism places money above life and things before men. 'Our whole society,' says Felix Adler, 'is infiltrated with the money-getting idea.' There is danger lest a commercialism utterly destitute of moral and spiritual conceptions shall usurp the place which should be held by truer and Christlier ideals.

"Closely akin to this is another false ideal which is set up before the people for honor and imitation. As every one knows, the military ideal has held sway for untold ages over the minds and hearts of men, and the great men of history are largely military leaders and conquerors. How far militarism is necessary in an imperfect and evolving society it does not concern us here to inquire. The military captain no doubt has had his work to do in the world, and let him have his wreath of laurel leaves.



REV. SAMUEL Z. BATTEN.

But the military ideal, it is needless to say, is not the Christian ideal, and the two can never be completely harmonized."

It is also the bounden duty of the church, continues Mr. Batten, to quicken the political conscience of the people. There is no more ominous sign of the times, he thinks, than that men have ceased to look for unselfish and disinterested service in politics:

"As every one knows, a double standard of morality prevails, and men have one kind of right for their personal and family lives, and a different kind of right for their political and commercial lives. All such things as sentiment, conscience, and love are ruled out of politics, and we are told that the Decalog and the Sermon on the Mount have nothing to do with a political campaign. . . . The chancellor of the German empire has lately declared: 'I can not conduct foreign policy from the point of view of pure moral philosophy. It is not ours to ask what is right and what is wrong. The politician is no judge of morals; he has solely to maintain the interests and rights of his country.' Another man, not himself a practical politician, but a political philosopher, Professor Willoughby, declares: 'It is, in fact, quite superfluous to show in this age that from their own inherent nature divine and moral sanctions can have no application to political matters.' So long as such sentiments prevail in high places, it is not surprising that they should appear in low places. And so long as such sentiments prevail, whether in high places or in low, that long the church of Jesus Christ will have a most fiery and relentless mission."

Mr. Batten next proceeds to inquire into the church's attitude toward social questions, and declares his belief that "in our time the power of Christianity is to be proved by its ability to create a Christian type of human society." On this point he says:

"It is intolerable to all right religion that numbers of people should be miserable and needy while there is plenty and to spare in the Father's house. No one who believes in Jesus Christ can believe that it is the will of the heavenly Father that one part of the human family shall go hungry and destitute while another part is living in luxury and ease. The most tragic fact about this poverty and ignorance is not the hunger and suffering, tho these are sad enough. The saddest feature about it all is the waste of human life, the fact that the wonderful possibilities in these human brothers are never unfolded and realized. A social and industrial system in which one man controls thousands of lives and is possessed of millions of money; in which able-bodied men willing to work walk the streets in desperation looking for a job; in which thousands of women, owing to oppressive labor and small remuneration, are under a continual temptation to barter womanhood for gain; in which are tenements not fit for pig-sties where women fight with fever, and infants pant for air and wail out their little lives; in which the sweater's den and the grog-shop thrive—such a society is very far, indeed, from that order which God wishes and ordains."

It may be said that preaching on such controversial topics would be hazardous. To which the writer replies:

"That may be; but hazardous to whom? To the preacher? All the real hazard to him arises from the fact that he is faithless to his trust. To the hearers? Would to God that it were more hazardous to those who are guilty of the monstrous wrongs which hurt their fellows and hinder the kingdom of God!

"The mission of the church is evident; the church's credentials are clear; the need of the world is great. Nothing could be more weak and pitiful than for the churches to confess that whole provinces of life lie beyond their interest. Nothing could be more cruel and cowardly than for the churches to say that they have no word to offer on the problems which make the peril and the opportunity of our time. Nothing could be more calamitous and short-sighted than for the churches to leave to outsiders, to unbelievers often, the discussion of current wrongs and the leadership in moral reform."

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON, who is now seventy-one years old and has been president of the London Positivist Committee since 1880, has decided to withdraw from active service in the English Positivist Society. He recently delivered his valedictory in Newton Hall, London.

PROGRESS OF PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

THE Protestant propaganda is invading the countries dominated by the Greek Catholic as well as those dominated by the Roman Catholic Church. The *Vaterland* (Vienna), a Clerical organ, has recently denounced the influence of Protestant missions in the Balkan peninsula. According to the *Vaterland*, large numbers of American, German, and English missionaries are now to be found in Macedonia and old Servia. "Protestant missions," it declares, "are more dangerous than Roman Catholic for the Orthodox faith," for the Protestant missionaries are devoting their attention to reforming the hospitals and medical service, and educating the poor, all which matters are notoriously neglected by the indolent Turkish authorities. At Ruschuk there are Protestant missions of three kinds, Evangelical, Baptist, and Methodist, the last two consisting exclusively of converted natives. The first are chiefly recruited from immigrant Germans. The *Vaterland* quotes from a detailed account of an Aegean contemporary going to show that Protestantism is steadily gaining ground at the expense of the Orthodox (Greek) Church: many parents are tempted by the good order, cleanliness, and wholesome food at the Protestant schools to send their children there, and they are then brought up in the Protestant religion.

The subject of the invasion of Protestant missions in Italy has recently been impartially treated by M. de Chanoine Pisani, in the *Quinzaine* (Paris). He is far from indorsing the opinion of certain Clerical journals, according to which the Protestant missionary is a being without conscience or faith, seeking only his ease and trafficking in the Bible as in merchandise. "One should," he writes, "apart from all sectarian spirit, pay homage to the noble sentiments animating men who with insufficient means at their disposal, like the apostles, have succeeded in overcoming prejudice, and bringing about in the heart of Protestantism a wonderful growth of missions for the purpose of spreading Christianity among the heathen." M. Pisani upholds his own church, the Roman Catholic, but declares that "the grandeur of celibacy is sometimes too far above the comprehension and appreciation of the heathen." "We share this belief," comments the *Revue Chrétienne* (Paris), "but above all are we convinced that the Christian family is one of the most important factors of the mission." In support of this may be taken the following passage in M. Pisani's article: "According to the testimony of our Catholic missionaries, the greater part of Protestant societies are recruited from good and wise men, whose lives are edifying and whose zeal bears no resemblance to fanaticism." After paying tribute to the Society of French Evangelical Missions in Paris, and its work, M. Pisani concludes as follows:

"Protestantism is progressing with rapidity, and before this rising tide Catholics should redouble their efforts, and develop, for the success of their cause, as much activity, zeal, generosity, and spirit of self-sacrifice as the Protestant nations. It is the duty of governments to assist a cause that is theirs, for the economic expansion of a people is usually inseparable from its religious expansion."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE Manila *American* has the following to say on the religious question in the Philippines: "One doesn't have to live in the Philippines long to realize that the friars are themselves to blame for the bitter feeling which prevails against them in these islands. They are arrogant, overbearing, intolerant, and, when they dare be, tyrannical. The day for all that sort of thing has passed. The church is no longer the government, nor even a part of it, and its return to power will never again become possible. Its vested rights will undoubtedly be respected, but these rights will have to be established by incontrovertible testimony in regularly constituted courts. Under the American instructions there is an absolute division of state and church. All religions are tolerated and protected, so long as they maintain their loyalty and comply with the civil and criminal laws. These conditions will prevail in these islands, and the only possible harm that can come to the Roman Church will come by its failure to accept these conditions in an honest spirit."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE CAREER OF CECIL RHODES.

CECIL RHODES, according to the English papers, was one of those few empire-builders who, like Clive, have attained an enduring renown. His personality is considered at great length in the entire European press. It is best, perhaps, to begin with this appreciation from the *London Times*, for it gives an idea of the man's proportions in the European perspective:

"He has carried the British flag over a territory nearly as great in extent as another British India. He has done more than any single contemporary to place before the imagination of his countrymen a clear conception of the imperial destinies of our race; and, with all the faults which can not be denied, with all the errors which have marred his noblest work, he stands an heroic figure round which the traditions of imperial history will cling. Mr. Rhodes has met the fate which attends great empire-builders; on the one hand they are enthusiastically admired and applauded, on the other they are stones of stumbling, they provoke a degree of repugnance, sometimes of hatred, in exact proportion to the size of their achievements. We know how Clive was reviled, and with what persistence Warren Hastings was pursued. We remember how rancorously the memory of Pitt was attacked, so that neither in the House of Commons nor in the Common Council of the city of London was it agreed, without the bitterest debate, to render him the common posthumous honors which are voted as a matter of course to less exceptional statesmen. To be a great man in such conditions as those which surrounded Cecil

Rhodes is to be certain to arouse passions in friends and opponents which do not quickly subside."

He was "unscrupulous in his methods," according to *The Westminster Gazette* (London), which praises him nevertheless:

"We recall what Mr. Chamberlain said to Mr. Barry O'Brien about Mr. Parnell: 'A great man. Unscrupulous, if I may say so. I do not wish to be misunderstood in my meaning of the word "unscrupulous." I mean that he was unscrupulous like every great man.' We wonder if Mr. Chamberlain would say the same of Mr. Rhodes? To do justice to him it must be remembered that gold and diamonds do not seem to be conducive to a nice or exact morality—whether in the case of a pastoral Boer face to face with the gold-mining Uitlander, or in that of the pushful Britisher intent on making his own fortune and increasing his country's influence. Mr. Rhodes, it must be confessed, had excessive notions of what could be done by money. We all know that it will do much, but he seemed too often to imagine that it would do everything. He was free from vulgar greed; he merely wanted counters for use as stakes in the great game of empire, in which to take a hand was the supreme object of his existence."

The great blunder of his life, it seems admitted, was the Jameson raid, on which point *The St. James's Gazette* (London) says:

"No one knew better than he, or confessed more openly, that

his conduct in the matter of the Johannesburg revolt and the Jameson raid was, to use his own word, 'indefensible' in the comity of nations. He 'faced the music,' he owned his fault; but he was quite well aware that, in the minds of many, his crime was failure, and the lofty tone in which he was lectured on high moral grounds drew from him the savage sneer concerning 'unctuous rectitude.'"

A somewhat unsparing view of the man is afforded by *The Daily News* (London):

"He had a false ideal. His aims were exclusively material, and his religion was 'the sensual idolatry of mere size.' He had no literary or oratorical faculty, and his phrases were for the most part ineffective. But his famous and much-quoted remark that 'territory is everything' goes far to explain his colossal failure. It is not only profoundly false. It shows an incurable blindness to all that makes a nation really great. No wonder that Mr. Rhodes could not understand why the Boers should fight for the freedom and independence of their little republics. His favorite book is said to have been the 'Decline and Fall.' But he, naturally, did not understand the moral to be learned from the greatest of modern, perhaps of all, historians. If territory were everything, the Roman empire would neither have fallen nor declined. The truth is that Mr. Rhodes meddled with things which were above him. . . . He was a man of remarkable energy, of great determination, who did with money everything which money can do. But there are things which money can not do, and Mr. Rhodes could not do them either."

He incarnated the great principle of imperialism and fired the imagination of his countrymen with it, according to *The Standard* (London):

"He showed his stay-at-home countrymen that the days of expansion and colonization were not yet at an end. He plunged them into the heart of what might almost be called a new continent, and proved that the work of the Elizabethans of Clive and Hastings, of the founders of New England and Canada, was not yet exhausted. There were still realms to be founded, great tracts of the earth's surface to be explored, vast populations of savages to be added to the White Man's Burden. The settlement of Rhodesia struck across the closing period of the nineteenth century like a breath from the gallant world of the past. It fired and stimulated that revival of imperial sentiment which other causes had tended to produce, and caused Mr. Rhodes to be regarded, not without some justification, as the man of the new era—the type and personification of Greater Britain."

The British press throughout South Africa speaks of him as a patriot. *The Cape Times* (Cape Town) says:

"A United South Africa, merging all antagonisms in common interest and patriotism, was the dominant impulse of Mr. Rhodes's life. The lesson to be learned from it is that every son of South Africa, every Afrikaner in the best sense of the word, has to devote his energies, regardless of race and political difference, to the great work of civilization and development for which the white races on this continent are responsible."

The death of Cecil Rhodes "leaves the Cape parliament without a man of commanding ability," according to *The Argus*



CECIL RHODES.

(Cape Town), while *The Diamond Fields Advertiser* (Kimberley) says:

"His loss is felt at Kimberley with greater intensity, and with keener poignancy and personal sorrow than can possibly be felt by any other community, for his death creates a blank in the diamond-fields which will be felt by every living soul, and which is beyond the power of the pen to describe."

Napoleon is the name linked with that of Cecil Rhodes by French papers generally, altho they score him freely. "One of the greatest men in the history of England," says the *Echo de Paris*; but it declares that his work will not last. One must go back to Napoleon to find a man of so few scruples in attaining great ends, says the *Éclair* (Paris). "Scruples did not restrain him," says the *Temps* (Paris):

"He negotiated with Lobengula, King of the Matabeles, the treaty that was to serve him in ruining that prince and his people. From Mashonaland to Matabeleland, adventurers, those land filibusters, spread like an inundation. When they had finished their work Rhodesia was created, a new empire was born. The savages had learned that there is a barbarism worse than that of the children of nature, and that civilization commits crimes more fearful than those of the Stone Age."

His selfishness was cold-blooded, and it trampled over mountains of corpses and through streams of blood, according to the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), while the Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) says:

"Cecil Rhodes was the fanatical pioneer of English imperialism in its specific sense—the creation of a great unified economic domain through a closer union of the British colonies with the motherland on the one side and an energetic colonial expansion policy on the other side. Rhodes not only stood for this idea in theory, but he set to work with immense energy and lack of scruple to create a great United South Africa under English sovereignty, a political undertaking which aroused passionate Dutch opposition, and at last led to a terrible war which has raged now over two years and the end of which its author has not lived to see."—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE ON CUBA.

THE Cuban republic as it will be, is a subject of much interest to the European editorial mind. The general impression abroad appears to be that the great vested interests of the United States will not allow the island to get her due. Says the *Temps* (Paris):

"The Cubans complain that the United States, more cruel than Spain, denies them the means of existence. . . . The trusts and syndicates which have grown up under the shelter of fiscal and tariff legislation, of which the object seems to be the creation and maintenance of monopolies, possess formidable power. The federal Senate itself is scarcely more than the mouthpiece of vast organized capital instead of being, in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, the amphytyonic council of the sovereign States. The trusts, those giants of the economic world, make presidents, and it is suspected that they can unmake them in the event of a contest."

The struggle to win tariff concessions for Cuba is then considered in detail, after which the French authority proceeds: "A breach has been made in the ramparts of prohibitive tariffism. It behooves the citizens of the United States to enlarge it."

The right of the United States to interfere in the affairs of Cuba in the event of disturbance, and the assumption of Cuban foreign interests by the State Department at Washington, are noted by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which says:

"Within the limits prescribed by the Americans, the Cubans may move freely. The great majority of the population greets this conditioned autonomy as the fulfilment of long-cherished national aspirations. In these circumstances the protectorate of the great Union is welcome. Moreover, during their protracted negotiations with the Americans with reference to the Constitu-

tion, the Cubans displayed such self-control and good sense that they may be credited with capacity for self-government."

The new Cuban Government will enter upon its functions on May 20 under favorable auspices, thinks the *London Times*:

"While electing its own Government, the island remains under the tutelage of the United States, and, without wishing to call in question the elevating influence of representative institutions, we can not help thinking that such tutelage is a very good thing for Cuba and a great help to anybody who may essay the task of administration. . . . The Cuban experiment, however fairly it may begin, can not be satisfactorily carried on unless the United States know how to make Cuba prosperous. The Cubans have the defects of their origin and their climate. They are not among the most hard-working and contented races of the world. Unless they are fostered and helped economically and commercially, the protectorate may be expected to give a considerable amount of trouble. But, whatever the difficulties, we feel pretty confident that the sturdy common sense and energy of the American people will know how to overcome them."—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DEATH OF A GREAT HUNGARIAN STATESMAN.

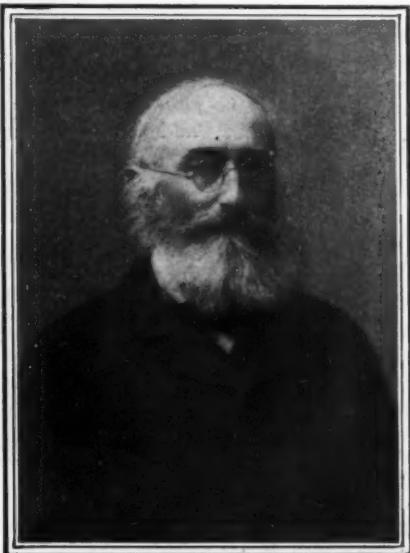
KOLOMAN VON TISZA, the Hungarian statesman, who died in Budapest on March 23, has received almost as much notice as Cecil Rhodes in the European press. Born in Geszt, Hungary, December 16, 1830, of a rich Calvinist family, he entered public life early, became a cabinet minister in 1875, and from that year until 1890 was Premier. Says the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):

"In Koloman von Tisza Hungary loses the best and truest of her sons and one of the foremost figures of her public life. For thirty-three years in the political advance guard of his native land, Koloman von Tisza, during the fifteen years he was called upon to guide the Hungarian Government, stamped it with the imprint of his personality. His conception of the relation between Hungary and Austria, reacted to a certain extent upon the development of Austria herself, even if this phase of his achievement did not become fully manifest until Koloman von Tisza had surrendered the tiller to other hands."

His career is analyzed at length, after which this authority proceeds:

"For his greatest successes in statesmanship Koloman von Tisza was indebted primarily to his sharp and clear political insight, and to his way of taking things practically and settling them practically. He was no man to ride principles. . . . Tisza was always ready to accommodate the practical questions of the day to principle, or, if this was not feasible, to accommodate the principles to the demands of the day. His brilliant, trenchant, ofen evasive eloquence came powerfully to his aid and never left him in the lurch. With his characteristic easy-going fluency, in which nothing seemed premeditated, but in which nothing was anything else, he dominated parliament, which remained spell-bound by his speech as he cut the arguments of his opponents into pieces."

Every attribute of statesmanship was his, according to the



KOLOMAN VON TISZA.

Fremdenblatt (Vienna), which even credits him with administrative capacity, which some deny that he possessed:

"Tisza made it possible for Hungary to find the means to discharge her obligations as a civilized state. As he looked about for colleagues, his glance fell upon a young man who to great natural gifts united a training in the modern spirit. It was Koloman Szell, Tisza's first finance minister. What the two accomplished in three short years seemed a miracle. Through rigid economy and an increase in the revenue-yielding capacity of the country, the deficit was reduced several millions and the government credit so strengthened that the issue of Hungarian bonds became a possibility."

From the point of view of internal Hungarian policy, Tisza represented what are generally termed liberal ideas, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris).

"But Hungary, like Austria, is subject to such complex ethnical and religious conditions that to govern it rationally it is not enough to have a simple, well-defined program and to adhere to it and to seek victory for it. A statesman of large ideas must reckon with other factors than those to be taken into account in more homogeneous countries. Now, it may be justly said of the political system adopted by Tisza that it was defective or inequitable, inasmuch as in a country of many races and religions it aimed at establishing the supremacy and government of two minorities: the Magyar race, to which he belonged, and the Calvinist religion, of which he was a fervent adherent."

But adept as he was in carrying out his scheme for Magyar supremacy, proceeds this authority, "he saw a breach effected in the unjust system that formed the foundation of his policy."

"The close of his life was troubled at sight of what is going on in Austria, where Slavism tends to shake off the German yoke, as the non-Magyar elements of Hungary rebel against the Magyar yoke."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST*.

THE TOBACCO BATTLE IN ENGLAND.

THE "characteristics of comic opera" are assumed by the struggle of the American tobacco trust to gain control of the English market, according to an exhaustive editorial study of the situation in the *London Times*:

"A financial force has revealed itself to the public as the Amer-

ican tobacco trust, tho by the initiated we believe it is more compendiously spoken of as Mr. Duke. We gather from the *New York Evening Post* that the trust is not greatly beloved even in the land of its birth, and that its methods are thought dubious by people accustomed to trusts, corners, combines, and other latter-day developments. It apparently aims at nothing less than control of the tobacco trade of the world, but its particular object at the present moment is to monopolize the tobacco business of this country. Its operations have excited some alarm, or, perhaps, have furnished a not unwelcome occasion to British manufacturers to do a little combining on their own account. At all events, the Imperial Tobacco Company has been formed to counteract the machinations of the American trust, and issue has been fairly joined between the belligerents."

The English tobacco "combine" led off with an offer to "set aside £50,000 per annum as a bonus for division among retailers who should sign an agreement to deal in its wares and to eschew those of its American rival":

"Whether by design or by accident, the offer has been a huge success. It has drawn the American trust and developed the comedy of the situation. The trust is evidently overjoyed at the smallness of the offer, and has hastened to show what it can do in the same line. It offers to pay to the retailers by way of bonus the whole of its profits upon sales in this country and to add to that a further sum of £200,000 per annum. This splendid evidence of friendship is guaranteed to last four years."

"This sort of thing invigorates one's faith in human nature," proceeds *The Times*:

"Goods at cost price for four years and a bonus of £800,000 to the struggling British traders! We are almost ashamed to speculate upon what is to happen at the end of the four years. To doubt the persistence of such noble disinterestedness seems almost infidelity. Can any one be guilty of the turpitude of asking whether the £800,000 is in the hands of trustees? Can any one entertain a doubt about the auditing of the manufacturing accounts, or the inclusion of the £200,000 in manufacturing expenses? For our part we should prefer to believe that, when the four years expire, yet greater boons will be offered to us. By that time, no doubt, a scheme will be elaborated for adding to the enrichment of the British retailer the provision of the British consumer with the finest cigarettes in the world at twenty for a penny."

"The true meaning of this Homeric contest over the body of



GERMAN ANGLOPHOBIA.

GERMANY TO JONATHAN: "You look at John Bull through my spectacles."

JONATHAN: "No, thank you, I ain't so short-sighted as that."

—*Auckland Weekly News* (New Zealand).



THE RIVALRY OF GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

Great Belly-Crawling Competition.

—*Der Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).

ENGLAND AND GERMANY AS RIVALS.

our Lady Nicotine is obvious enough," says *The St. James's Gazette* (London) :

"It is clear that the aim of each of the combatants is to gain a complete monopoly of the trade, so that when all rivals are driven off the field the winner may be in a position to regulate the price of tobacco without fear of effective competition. When that result is achieved the man in the street will have to smoke whatever stuff the monopolists choose to give him, and to pay for it whatever price they choose to demand. The warring tobacco Titans do not hesitate to expend thousands upon thousands of pounds for a few years, simply because they know that as soon as they gain the mastery they will be able to recoup themselves at the expense of the public. And they must also know that the public, if they think about the matter at all, perfectly understand the maneuvers taking place under their eyes. The net is being spread in the sight of the bird, and the snarers take no trouble to conceal it, for the very simple reason that they know the bird is powerless to resist or to escape. How is it that the consumer, who in theory holds all the trumps, is in point of fact unable to play a card in the game at all? The reason of course is that the tobacco-smokers of the country are utterly without the means of acting in combination, and that without combination it is impossible for them to make their weight. It is an example of the irresistible force of organization."

"On the whole, the war seems to have come to a very amusing and edifying deadlock," says *The Speaker* (London) :

"The two mighty champions, British and American, sat down one on each side of a chessboard with the British retailers for pieces; but as soon as they wanted to begin to play, the pieces said 'We don't like your style of game and you can leave us alone, thanks.' It is really very satisfactory to see that this boycott business is a cock that will not fight in this country. At present the two mighty combatants look extremely foolish."

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN DEFIANCE OF ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

"SIGNIFICANT" and "far-reaching" are the terms applied to the declaration in which Russia and France have apprised the world that the Dual Alliance extends to the Far East as defined by the scope of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Says the *Nation* (Berlin), a weekly organ of the Liberal element:

"If Russia and France declare that the observance of the fundamental provisions of the Anglo-Japanese treaty is also a guaranty for their special interests in the Far East, and if in the same declaration they aver that they are equally constrained to con-



LOUBET: "I assure you, gentlemen, the postponement of the Russian trip was not my fault. I wrote the Czar that once the month of April was passed, he ran great risk of never seeing you again."

—*I. Intransigeant (Paris)*.

template the possibility of aggressive action by the allied Powers and of new complications in China, there must be small hope in St. Petersburg and Paris that the Anglo-Japanese treaty can safeguard peace in the Far East. Declarations of this import are not made with reference to vague and far-off dangers. They are made only when some threat to immediate interests is within the limit of possibility. The note is therefore a warning to England and Japan."

The declaration is simply a Franco-Russian retort to the Anglo-Japanese treaty, according to the Conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), while French opinion is indicated in this extract from an editorial in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) :

"We called attention, on the publication of the text of the [Anglo-Japanese] treaty, to the fact that its avowed object could injure no one, since it was, in appearance at least, merely defensive and a protection to the established order of things. We added, however, that upon pretext of defense and by means of the intervention clause, the contracting Powers could easily assume an offensive attitude. Such seems to be the point of view of the two allied governments of France and Russia."

It goes without saying that England and Russia can not constitute themselves sole guardians of the existing order in the Orient, says the *Temps* (Paris) : "These two Powers can not presume to be sole judges of when the *status quo* shall be deemed disturbed. To avoid all misunderstanding France and Russia too have 'reserved' the right to defend their interests."

English opinion is divided, but the possibilities are admitted to be serious. Thus *The Daily News* (London) :

"It is exactly as we foretold. The Anglo-Japanese treaty, which seemed at first to create no stir in the world, has now met with its first response. It comes in the form of a semi-official note published in Paris. There is no mistaking the significance of this document. It is a counter-cry of 'check' to the British move."

Somewhat perfunctory and non-committal is the opinion of the *London Times*, which does, however, say:

"Russia and France accordingly have thought it better to 'say ditto' to the Anglo-Japanese agreement than to say nothing. They affirm, it is true, at the end of the note, that they also must contemplate the contingency either of aggressive action by third Powers or of fresh disturbances in China which might menace their interests. In either event, the allied governments reserve to themselves the right to take into eventual consideration the means to protect those interests."

Perhaps the summing up by the *London Standard* is the best of all:

"In presence of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Paris and St. Petersburg have thought it expedient to speak. They reply by reminding the world that there exists a compact for mutual aid between France and Russia, and that it extends in full vigor to the affairs of the Western Pacific." —*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST*.

POINTS OF VIEW.

SPAIN'S POSSIBLE DICTATOR.—"For the time being, all the combinations which the despatches from Madrid speak are premature," says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). "It is scarcely worth while to keep track of them. There is indeed, in the event of complications, final solution that may be summed up in a single name—Weyler. But without denying that in the history of nations circumstances arise which are compatible with the concentration of power in one man, it is preferable not to have recourse to such extreme measures until there is no longer any way to avoid them."

IN THE SAME MAIL.—The fact that THE LITERARY DIGEST is a journal that aims faithfully and impartially to represent (re-present) the views expressed on all sides of all questions without injecting its own editorial views into any controversies (except as its book reviews seem to require), is generally understood, but not by everybody even yet. As witness the following extracts from letters in the same mail:

"Please find enclosed money order. . . . Why is it that you never say anything sympathetic of the Boers?"

That from Maryland. This from Ontario :

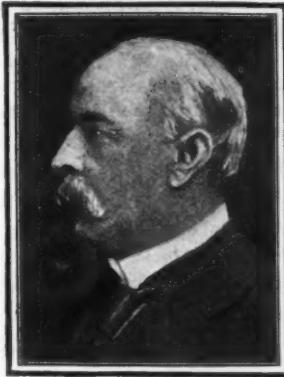
"I very much like THE DIGEST; but it has become so evidently pro-Boer and anti-British as to make many of its articles anything but pleasant reading to a British subject."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A GREAT INTERNATIONAL GAME.

THE MASTERY OF THE PACIFIC. By Archibald R. Colquhoun, author of "China in Transformation," "The 'Overland' to China," etc.; formerly Deputy Commissioner in Burma; Administrator of Mashonaland, South Africa; Special Correspondent of *The Times* in the Far East, etc. Cloth, 6½ x 9½ inches, 440 pp. Price, \$4.00 net. The Macmillan Company, New York.

THE author of "China in Transformation," who made himself heard with the deference due to a sagacious observer and statesmanlike student of "foreign affairs," here deals with the portentous shiftings of human interests, activities, and rivalries which are transforming the great ocean zone of the Pacific. In more than one sense that "waste of waters" can no longer rejoice in the fitness of the name bestowed upon it by its earliest discoverer, when it was free from the entanglements of modern competitions and policies—as when "stout Cortez, with eagle eyes, stared at the Pacific; and all his men



ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN.

Looked at each other with a wild surmise,
Silent upon a peak in Darien."

Young Powers have arisen, barriers have been broken down, and the great flood has become "an arena for the ambitions of the nations and a highway for international commerce," a keen conflict of interests, wherein the great Powers shall meet with an eager clash of diplomacies and formidable resources, that must

determine the status and the pretensions of more than one of them.

The author has visited all the principal islands; and in a recent journey has charged himself with the great task of ascertaining the conditions and possibilities of that vast and diversified region, and of gauging the pretensions of the Powers presently interested—Great Britain and Holland, the United States and Japan; and prophetically of Germany and France, Russia and China.

The beginning of the nineteenth century witnessed the first stir of activities in exploring the coasts of Australia and New Zealand—the story of which, as Mr. Colquhoun tells it, conducts the reader to a conclusion so significant, so fraught with possibilities of new alliances, new potencies of empire, that he is prepared for the prophetic import of the author's argument; as when he says:

"On the possibilities of this newest of continents [Australia] depends very largely the future of the Pacific Ocean; and indeed, as the writer hopes to show, the forthcoming struggle will largely take its color from the developments in the United States of America and the Federal Commonwealth of Australia—both democratic Powers of the most pronounced character. A hundred—nay, fifty years ago—such a condition of affairs would have seemed beyond the region of possibility."

In the American undertaking and partial performance in the Philippines, the author finds "a problem such as has never confronted Great Britain, or any other colonizing Power; because the conditions are complicated by the presence of a mixed race who can neither be treated as 'natives' nor as Americans."

The evil traditions of three centuries, he declares, hang over the islands—traditions of corrupt government; and the task is rendered doubly difficult by the necessity of pulling down the edifice before building it up again. But he finds that, "with characteristic self-confidence," the Americans "are practically setting on one side the accumulated experience of other colonizing nations, and have resolved to meet these new problems with an entirely novel experiment"—concerning which Mr. Colquhoun expresses his reasonable misgivings in terms of manly criticism tempered by good-will.

In conclusion, the author finds in the *newness* of the chief factors in the Pacific problem a remarkable feature. "The young republic of the States," he reminds us, "is little more than two centuries younger than the young autocracy of Russia; the regenerated Japan is only a little younger than the commonwealth of Australia, whose birth is of yesterday. The naval development of the United States and Japan will, he predicts, be the earliest outcome of the situation; "and other Powers, hitherto regarded as chiefly military, are already straining in the same direction." But this inevitable precaution, he maintains, does not necessarily point to an ambition of forcible domination, but rather to the maintenance of commercial rights, the control of communications, and the dictation of favorable policies.

"The dominant factor in the mastery of the Pacific will be the United States": such is the unqualified conclusion of this well-equipped observer. There can be no rest, no pause, in the march of a

great empire, he declares. "It must advance or recede—history has made that plain."

Special maps, forty full-page illustrations in half-tone, and one hundred drawings, add their charm of elucidation and significance to the text.

A MATTER-OF-FACT AUTHOR IN A ROMANTIC COUNTRY.

A ROMAN MYSTERY. By Richard Bagot. Cloth, 5½ x 8 inches, 350 pp. Price, \$1.50. John Lane, New York.

THIS is a story of modern Italian life by an English author of some reputation. It is a pleasure to be able to say at the outset that it is a novel, and not an adventure story or a melodrama under the wrong name.

The heroine of the book is an English Roman Catholic lady, who marries a Roman prince; the material of the story is made up out of two themes, the opposition of the two parties—the *Bianchi* and the *Neri*—who divide Roman society, and a terrible form of hereditary insanity which afflicts the family of which the heroine becomes a member. As to the first theme, we are told by the publishers that Mr. Bagot depicts remorselessly the truth about the Roman Catholic Church in Rome. It seems to us, however, that the whole situation with which he deals—the petty intrigues of the parties favoring or opposing the temporal dominion of the Papacy—is one of no interest whatever, and not worth the depicting.

The greater part of the story, fortunately, has to do with the more important matter. The Roman prince has, unknown to himself, an insane elder brother, whom his mother conceals. The developments which grow out of this situation are well set forth, with one important reservation. Mr. Bagot will leave nothing to the reader's imagination, he will not allow that a reader may have a mind. He has written a book of 350 closely printed pages which might be cut down to 200 without any one's noticing the difference. Every development of the plot is elaborately explained, you are not allowed the pleasure of inferring anything. At each stage of the story the author expatiates by the paragraph, often repeating himself in a most offensively tedious manner. The diffuseness which characterizes every scene can not be called "padding," because the work is both sincere and dignified; the trouble seems to be the matter-of-fact nature of the author's own mind. His story can be comprehended entirely by reading the first sentence of each paragraph.

Mr. Bagot appears to have a satisfactory knowledge of Italian life, tho he portrays nothing very striking, and does not display either great breadth or depth. He has scattered through his pages the necessary number of *Si signore* and *Cara mia*, etc., and has spelled them correctly, more than one can always say.



RICHARD BAGOT.

LOVE AND THE VENDETTA.

THE CLOISTERING OF URSULA. By Clinton Scollard. Illustrated by Harry C. Edwards. Cloth, 5x7½ inches, 273 pp. Price, \$1.50 net. L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

THE qualities of a fine style, which mark Mr. Scollard's work in prose or poetry, may all be noticed in this story of a remote period, which seeks to revivify the social aspects of an Italian life long past. The precise date is not given, but color and atmosphere alike seem to place it somewhere between the dissolving gloom of medieval days and the sunrise of the Renaissance. The hereditary feud between two noble houses furnishes the theme. After ages of ancestral slaughter on both sides, the *Neri* have made overtures to the *Uccelli*, and to the marvel of all citizens of their respective towns, over whose destinies they dispute as masters—a marriage has been arranged between Grifone, eldest son of the *Uccelli*, and Fiammetta, daughter of the *Neri*, and the clans of both houses are invited to the *Neri* palace to celebrate the betrothal.

In telling his story, Mr. Scollard has resorted to a device that has done much duty during the present revival of historic romance. He makes Andrea Degli *Uccelli*, youngest son of his house, and its only surviving male, write down for the benefit of his descendants the scenes of that night, together with his subsequent adventures. This method, tho somewhat hackneyed, affords Mr. Scollard the more scope for his own poetic diction and turn of thought, since Andrea was reputed both

poet and artist in his own day. It was as a poet no less than as the youngest son that Andrea was left out of the family councils in the matter of this fateful betrothal, and it was his poetic instincts, too, which warned him against the treachery which, while cheers and toasts were in progress, gave the sign that caused armed assassins to leap from behind the arras and stab to death the unsuspecting father, brother, cousins, and bishop uncle of Andrea, leaving alive as not worth killing only his mother and sister.

Realizing in a flash that these would be safe, and himself in future their only protector, Andrea, by a miracle of alertness, finds egress through an unobserved door, dodges pursuers, gropes his way to the upper region of the palace, and, aided by a light glimmering from under a door, is admitted by a damsel who seems less a human being than a vision. Petitioning her in the name of Heaven, she aids his escape from the roof by means of an improvised rope, which she herself

holds while Ugolino Neri seeks admittance. This damsel is Ursula Allegretti, an orphan heiress, over whom the Neri was made joint guardian with the bishop of her native town, and whom he hoped to see become the wife of his depraved son, Benedetto. The girl herself only consented to halt at his house on her way to a favorite convent in whose sanctuary she preferred to seek safety from the terrors of the time.

This maiden becomes the star of Andrea's life, and the story turns on the question whether he or the cloister will win her. As an excellent picture of a time when might was right, no less than as a piece of excellent literary workmanship, the story is to be commended. The reader is not likely to nap over its pages.

THE RECRUDESCENCE OF MR. HOLMES.

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES. By A. Conan Doyle. Cloth 5 x 7½ inches, 248 pp. Price, \$1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

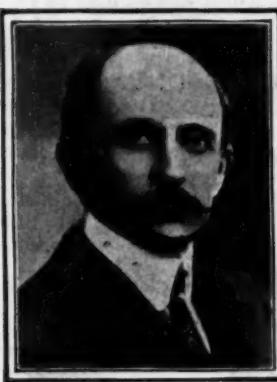
HERE are comparatively few characters in books who gain recognition from more than one or two strata of the reading public. There are books that sell by the ten thousand every year that are advertised but little, that are never reviewed, and of which we never hear. The historical novel has done a good deal to bring the various classes of readers down to a common denominator. From princes, fair ladies, and adventures, it is not a very far cry to the stories of Bertha Clay, or to the doings of the personages in a dime novel. Every now and then, however, there is a character created sufficiently exaggerated and sufficiently versatile to appeal to readers of every sort. One of these characters is Mr. Sherlock Holmes. His name has become a by-word and his adventures have been read by almost every class of the reading public. Whether Mr. Conan Doyle shelved his hero in good faith, meaning to have done with childish things, or whether Mr. Sherlock Holmes went into retirement as a matter of policy, while the public appetite was being whetted for more detective stories, we do not know.

At any rate, here he is again: his

friends will welcome him, but there will be undoubtedly some grumblers and ungrateful persons who will say that Mr. Holmes is not quite at such great pains to entertain his public as he was formerly, and others desirous of showing their cleverness will say that they guessed the secret of the Baskervilles quite early in the book.

But this is not the spirit in which to approach a Sherlock Holmes story. We should have the simple childish attitude of a Dr. Watson. We should always be overwhelmed at each new proof of the great detective's amazing powers, and as for stopping to reason out any given problem, that is a stupid performance and spoils the fun as much as guessing a conundrum would. The only way to read any detective story is to be carried along on the stream of events, and the detective story that can not compel the reader to gallop through its pages post-haste is not a good story of its kind.

Whether readers will like "The Hound of the Baskervilles" will depend entirely on whether they like detective stories or not; for the detective story is not a form of literature over which it is possible to arouse a discussion, any more than it would be possible to argue over the merits of a *Punch and Judy* show. The public that read with eagerness the "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" will read "The Hound of the Baskervilles" with eagerness, and if some of us fail to get the "shivers" from the ghostly howls of the hell-hound, it will be rather a sign that we are growing older than that Sherlock Holmes has lost his cunning.



CLINTON SCOLLARD.
Courtesy of *Pittsburg Gazette*.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

A STORY OF LOGGING-CAMPS.

THE BLAZED TRAIL. By Stewart Edward White. Cloth, 5½ x 8 inches, 413 pp. Price, \$1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

THE author of "The Blazed Trail" has chosen a picturesque atmosphere for his story. He knows the life he is writing about, and he knows how to tell a good story. It is, in fact, rather hard to be judicial in the presence of a book like this—a story of the kind that is being awaited by those critics who are most earnestly interested in American literature. It is a vigorous narrative of a dramatic phase of American life, a book dealing with strong contrasts, as strong as life and death, and yet, in a literary view at least, in no way overwrought; a story in which the development of the main character, and indeed of some of the subordinate characters is unobtrusively indicated. The main character is not very complex. One might cavil at the opportuneness of the aid which comes to the hero at the exact second when it is needed; and might feel shocked at the apparent sanction of the author to the murder and scalping of a modern villain in the midst of a community not altogether barbarous. The book, however, was evidently not written to please lovers of still life. It is a record of outdoor life, of life in the logging-camps along Lake Superior, a story of the fight of men with nature. An analysis of the book shows that the author carries the hero from his first experience as a raw hand through all the phases of logging to the time when he is owner of a great logging-camp. When he has finished the book, the reader knows as much about the preparations of a log for the sawmill as he would know if he had read a government report on the subject. But it is only analysis that reveals the didactic element in the book.

It leaves behind the flavor, not of a treatise, but of a story. Moreover the flavor has a tang of the pine woods, for the author has by no means neglected the poetic forest-setting of his drama of logging-life.



STEWART EDWARD WHITE.



A. CONAN DOYLE.

CHILDREN'S STORIES FOR GROWN-UPS.

THE MADNESS OF PHILLIP. By Josephine Dodge Daskam. Boards, 5½ x 8 inches, 223 pp. Price, \$1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

HERE is no new phase of civilization that is not reflected in literature. Interest in sociological conditions and genuine self-consciousness bred the problem novel; great industrial activity, the sociological novel; and the evolution of the child from a subordinate place in family life to the powerful position it now occupies, has given birth to a class of books that are altogether delightful, the stories about children that are written for grown-ups. Occasionally in pastime some great author would write a sketch of a child altogether delightful, but until recently the children of fiction have been monotonous, and were used for purposes of pathos, or to serve in some way to round out the author's plot. The writers of the present moment apparently remember their own childhoods to more purpose, for they certainly have a greater insight into the working of the minds of children than had our forefathers.

The latest of such books is Miss Josephine Dodge Daskam's "The Madness of Phillip." Miss Daskam is not sentimental, and her stories abound with real children. They are for older people and are extremely amusing. There is a certain satirical vein running through several of them that is most refreshing; in fact, in these stories Miss Daskam is at her best. "The Madness of Phillip," the title of the first story, which is a take-off of kindergarten methods, and "Ardelia in Arcady," whose heroine is taken against her will to the country, are perhaps two of the best, altho "The Little God and Dickey" is delightful. Miss Daskam is a young writer and her work shows it by its unevenness. "Edgar, the Choir Boy Unclestial," for instance, is a little forced, and in one case the author has viciously written a story in the present tense.

Miss Daskam is something of an iconoclast. The college settlement and the kindergarten have been supposed to bring only unmixed good. And those who have doubted in silence will read with joy Miss Daskam's satires. Not that the stories read as tho they were written for the purpose of ridiculing settlement or kindergarten, for the author's only aim, apparently, was to tell a funny story, and she had simply set down what she had observed.



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From a LAWYER.

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JOHN B. ARCHER, Detroit, Mich.

From a PHYSICIAN.

I am very much pleased with my progress. You time the extent of exercise exactly to suit me. Your system follows physiological laws, therefore must be right. I am only sorry more of my fellow-beings do not know of and do not use such a powerful factor for fostering health, happiness and even longevity itself.

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THOS. W. SYNNOTT, Pres. First Nat'l Bank, Glassboro, N. J.

From a CLERGYMAN.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Principles and Practice of Whist."—Leonard Leigh and Ernest Bergholt. (Henry T. Coates & Co., \$1.50.)

"Practical Talks by an Astronomer."—Harold Jacoby. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.00.)

"Drewitt's Dream."—W. L. Alden. (D. Appleton & Co., paper, \$1.50.)

"Soldiers of Fortune."—Richard Harding Davis. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.)

"Scarlet and Hyssop."—E. P. Benson. (D. Appleton & Co., \$1.00.)

"Monica and other Stories."—Paul Bourget, translated by William Marchant. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.)

"Hohenzollern."—Cyrus Townsend Brady. (The Century Company, \$1.50.)

"The Game of Love."—Benjamin Swift. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.)

"The Story of the Vine."—Edward R. Emerson. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Master of Caxton."—Hildegard Brooks. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.)

"The Carpenter Prophet."—Charles W. Pearson. (Herbert S. Stone & Co.)

"Pusey and the Church Revival."—Rev. Charles C. Grafton. (The Young Churchman Company.)

"The Man Without a Country."—Edward Everett Hale. (The Outlook Company, \$1.00.)

"Simple Rules for Bridge."—K. N. Steele. (William R. Jenkins, \$1.50.)

"Transactions of the First Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Study of Epilepsy and the Care and Treatment of Epileptics." (Published by the Association, price \$1.00.)

"Forest Neighbors."—William Davenport Hulbert. (McClure, Phillips & Co., \$1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

From One Long Dead.

By EGBERT BRIDGES.

What! You here in the moonlight and thinking of me?
Is it you, O my comrade, who laughed at my jest?
But you wept when I told you I longed to be free,
And you mourned for a while when they laid me at rest.

I've been dead all these years! and to-night in your heart
There's a stir of emotion, a vision that slips—
It's my face in the moonlight that gives you a start,
It's my name that in joy rushes up to your lips!

Yes, I'm young, oh so young, and so little I know!
A mere child that is learning to walk and to run;
While I grasp at the shadows that wave to and fro
I am dazzled a bit by the light of the sun.

I am learning the lesson, I try to grow wise,
But at night I am baffled and worn by the strife;
I am humbled, and then there's an impulse to rise.
And a voice whispers, "Onward and win! This is Life!"

And the Force that is drawing me up to the Height,
That inspires me and thrills me—each day a new birth,
Is the Force that to Chaos said, "Let there be Light!"
And it gave us sweet glimpses of Heaven on Earth.

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For you love me in spite of the grave and its
bars.
And it moves the whole Universe on to its goal,
And it draws frail Humanity up to the stars!
—In March *Scribner's Magazine*.

Divided.

By MOIRA O'NEILL.

It's well I know ye, Slieve Cross, ye weary, stony
hill,
An' I'm tired, och I'm tired, to be lookin' on ye
still!
For here I live the near side, an' he is on the far,
An' all your heights an' hollows are between us,
so they are,

Och anee!

But if 'twas only Slieve Cross to climb from foot
to crown,
I'd soon be up an' over that, I'd soon be runnin'
down;
Then sure the great ould sea itself is there beyont
to bar,
An' all the windy wathers are between us, so
they are,

Och anee!

An' what about the wather when I'd have ould
Paddy's boat,
Is it me that would be fear'd to grip the oars an'
go afloat?
Oh, I could find him by the light o'sun or moon or
star,
But there's coulter things than salt waves be-
tween us, so they are,

Och anee!

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Sure well I know he'll never have the heart to
come to me,
An' love is wild as any wave that wanders on
the sea;
'Tis the same if he is near me, 'tis the same if he is
far,
His thoughts are hard an' ever hard between us,
so they are,

Och anee!

—From *Blackwood's Magazine*.

The Great Misgiving.

By WILLIAM WATSON.

"Not ours," say some, "the thought of death to
dread;
Asking no heaven, we fear no fabled hell;
Life is a feast, and we have banqueted—
Shall not the worms as well?
The after-silence, when the feast is o'er,
And void the places where the minstrels stood,
Differs in nought from what hath gone before,
And is nor ill nor good."

Ah, but the Apparition—the dumb sign—
The beckoning finger bidding me forego
The fellowship, the converse and the wine,
The songs, the festal glow !

And ah, to know not, while with friends I sit,
And while the purple joy is pass'd about,
Whether 'tis ampler day divinelier lit
Or homeless night without;

And whether, stepping forth, my soul shall see
New prospects, or fall sheer—a blinded thing !
There is, O grave, thy hourly victory,
And there, O death, thy sting.

—In *Living Age*.

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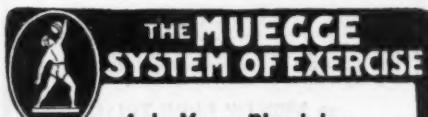
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By DORA READ GOODALE.

Laugh, sweet rose lips, by which celestial mirth,
Fresh as the daydawn, finds a gate to earth;
Laugh, and teach wisdom to the already wise;
Laugh, and confute the cynic's subtleties;
Laugh, laugh, sweet lips! till men adoring see,
High o'er the storms of time, Joy's sun-like
verity.

—In March *Lippincott's*.

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PERSONALS.

The Founder of the Red Cross Society.—The Royal Academy of Sweden has awarded Henri Dunant, founder of the Red Cross Society, a sum of 10,000 francs. This sum was one of the Nobel prizes to be awarded to those who have rendered the greatest services to humanity. The *Magasin Pittoresque* gives the following sketch of M. Dunant and his work:

M. Henri Dunant was born in Geneva the 8th of May, 1828. He was of French ancestry, his family having sought refuge in Geneva at the time of the religious persecutions following the Reformation. From his youth he had been interested in charitable works. Before devoting himself to those wounded in war, he devoted himself to the poor, the disinherited, the oppressed. Already his mind was occupied with questions of universal harmony and fraternity among nations as well as among individuals; his broad and benevolent spirit already soared above distinctions of race.

It was upon the battle-field of Solferino and in the charnel-house of Castiglione that the idea of the Red Cross Society germinated. At Solferino in 1859, Dunant was the sad witness of the sufferings which the wounded endured, while lying for days upon the ground deprived of all succor. Aided by a few high-souled women, he organized a corps of relief in the little town of Castiglione, binding up the wounds of the men with his own hands, working indefatigably among these men devoured with fever and suffering all kinds of torture.

"The gentleman in white," as Dunant was called by the wounded, because on account of the heat he was clad in white linen, carried away with him from these scenes of desolation the thought that devoted volunteers, skilled in the management of litters and possessing some knowledge of nursing, well organized and disciplined, and enjoying likewise with the hospitals and supplies an absolute neutrality, might be of inestimable service in the wars of the future. Dunant believed that this result might be accomplished if the various nations would adopt the same signal of recognition, a sacred standard that should insure absolute immunity to all those beneath its folds. Such is the origin of the white flag with the red cross, to-day adopted by almost all civilized countries. The blood of the wounded at Solferino caused to germinate the seeds of pity and generosity.

Upon his return to Geneva, Dunant wrote a "Souvenir of Solferino," in which he laid bare all the horrors of war. The book made an immense sensation, and was immediately translated into several different languages. If he had his detractors, he had on the other hand warm defenders. The French Minister of War at this time, M. Randon, did not hide his hostility to Dunant, and cried: "What business have these civilians to meddle with what does not concern them?" But MacMahon, Leboeuf, and Canrobert, and later Napoleon ranged themselves on the side of Dunant, and Victor Hugo wrote to the author of Solferino: "You are enlisting humanity and serving the cause of liberty. I applaud your noble efforts." And General Trochu said: "All that Dunant says is perfectly true; he has even understated the truth." These were precious encouragements when the violent opposition of Marshal Randon came near compromising the success of his work in France.

"In other countries Dunant found from the beginning the most favorable reception. Sovereigns and people equally responded to the appeal made by the philanthropist upon universal charity."

In October, 1863, the conference of Geneva was called. This was followed in August, 1864 by a congress which met in the Hôtel de Ville of Geneva, at which the "Convention for the amelioration

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of the condition of soldiers wounded in battle" was signed by the representatives of twelve Powers.

France was the first to ratify the convention, and now all the civilized countries have adhered to the treaty except Brazil, China, and Morocco. The last to join was the republic of Uruguay.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST*.

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The Remarkable Cat.—

Of a sudden the great prima-donna Cried "Heavens, my voice is a goner!"

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—PAUL WEST in *Life*.

Corporation Counsel.—Some time ago a man presented himself before the Liverpool magistrates with the following tale:

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"And what did they say to you?"

"They told me to kape ducks!"—*Epworth Herald*.

No Fear.—A story is told of a canny Scot who dealt in old horses, alternating his spells of labor with heavy sprees. During the period of depression which followed each overindulgence John habitually took to bed, and there diligently studied the family Bible. During one of these fits of attempted reformation his condition prompted his wife to call in the Rev. Mr. Wallace, the parish minister, who at the time happened to be passing.

"Oh, Maister Wallace, come in and see oor John, he's rate bad."

"What's wrang wi' him?"

"He's fear to meet his Makker," said Mrs. John. Quick as fire came the crushing reply:

"Humph; tell'm he needna be fear for that; he'll never see'm."—*New York Tribune*.



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Coming Events.

May 13-14.—Convention of the American Mechanic Funeral Benefit Association at Atlantic City, N. J.

May 19.—Convention of the Journeyman Horse-shoers' Union of the United States and Canada at San Francisco.

May 20.—National Convention of German Baptists at Harrisburg, Pa.

Convention of Royal Arcanum Supreme Council at Atlantic City, N. J.

May 20-24.—Convention of the Royal Templars of the Temperance Supreme Council at Buffalo, N. Y.

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May 21-24.—Convention of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America at Indianapolis, Ind.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

April 7.—Commandant Kritzinger is acquitted by the court-martial which tried him in Cape Colony.

Announcement that the Boer Commandant Erasmus was killed April 3 in Orange River Colony.

April 10.—All the Boer chiefs, including President Steyn and Generals Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey, gather at Klerksdorp, in the Southern Transvaal, to confer on the British peace terms.

CHINA.

April 9.—The rebels are defeated by the imperial troops; a Chinese tribe attacks a Russian post in Manchuria, and are repulsed.

April 11.—Rioters at Ningpo, a city in the province of Che Kiang, disperse on the arrival of two German gunboats.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 7.—Statistics for March show a marked decrease in British exports and imports as compared with last year.

Revolutionists in Haiti capture the town of Jacmel.

April 8.—The Manchurian treaty is signed.

The Vatican decides to send representatives to the coronations in England and Spain.

April 9.—The Danish Landsting, in secret session, votes on the treaty ceding the Danish West Indies to the United States, but no decision is reached.

April 10.—The burial of Cecil Rhodes takes place on the Matopos Hills, in Rhodesia.

Diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela are renewed.

Socialistic riots take place in Brussels and other cities of Belgium.

April 11.—It is reported that ten battalions of militia will be sent to Ireland to enforce the Coercion act.

The output of fine gold at Johannesburg for March was 104,127 ounces.

April 12.—The British Cabinet meets and considers the peace negotiations.

The government forces of Haiti recapture the town of Jacmel from the rebels. General Baptiste, leader of the rebels, is taken prisoner and shot.

The text of the Manchurian treaty is published in St. Petersburg.

April 13.—Rioting becomes more general in Brussels and for the first time the police fire on the mobs.

Consul Campbell leaves Russia for the United States, declaring he will resign his post at Warsaw, owing to the opposition to his appointment there.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

April 7.—*House*: The Chinese Exclusion bill and the bill to extend national bank charters twenty years are passed.

Both houses adopt the conference report on the War-Revenue Repeal bill and the meas-

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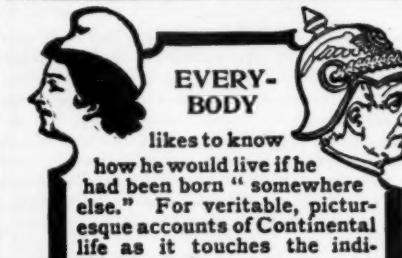
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ure is then sent to the President for signature.

April 8.—*Senate*: The Chinese Exclusion bill is discussed; Senator Culom makes a protest against its passage in the present shape.

House: The debate on the Cuban Reciprocity bill is opened by Congressman Payne.

April 9.—*Senate*: The debate on the Chinese Exclusion bill is continued.

House: The debate on the Cuban Reciprocity bill is continued; Congressmen Smith, Morris, Ball, and Sparkman speak against it, while Congressman Mondell advocates its passage.

April 10.—*Senate*: Senator Depew speaks on the plan for election of Senators by popular vote; the debate on the Chinese Exclusion bill is continued; the Post-office Appropriation bill is passed.

House: The debate on the Cuban Reciprocity bill is continued, Congressman Grosvenor making the principal speech in its favor.

April 11.—*Senate*: Senator Depew's speech on the popular election of Senators precipitates a lively debate in which several of the Southern Senators defend the election laws of their States.

House: The debate on the Cuban Reciprocity bill is continued.

April 12.—*Senate*: Debate on the Chinese Exclusion bill is continued.

House: The bill to pension Mrs. McKinley at a rate of \$5,000 a year is passed and sent to the President for signature.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 9.—The Attorney-General of the State of Washington asks leave to file a bill of complaint against the Northern Securities Company, in the United States Supreme Court.

April 8.—President Roosevelt arrives at Charleston.

General MacArthur testifies before the Senate Philippine committee; he denies charges of cruelty on the part of American soldiers.

April 9.—The War Department makes public an order issued by General Smith, the commander in Samar, directing kindly treatment of the natives.

The Presbyterian Creed Revision Committee meets in Washington.

President Roosevelt presents a sword to Major Jenkins at Charleston, S. C.

April 10.—Governor Dole of Hawaii arrives in Washington for a conference with the President.

Robert J. Wynne, Washington correspondent of the New York *Press*, accepts the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General.

April 11.—President Roosevelt returns to Washington from his trip to the Charleston Exposition.

The President selects Eugene F. Ware, of Kansas, for Commissioner of Pensions to succeed Henry C. Evans. James R. Garfield is nominated for Civil Service commissioner and William Williams for Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York.

April 12.—President Roosevelt signs the bill repealing the war taxes.

General MacArthur testifies again before the Senate committee on the Philippines.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

April 8.—*Philippines*: Major Waller, on trial at Manila, alleges that he acted under orders of General Jacob H. Smith.

April 11.—Major Waller testifies in defense of his actions in Samar.

April 13.—Major Waller is acquitted by the court-martial; merchants in Camarines Province, Luzon, ask General Chaffee not to withdraw the American troops from that district, as their police are unable to cope with the lawless element.

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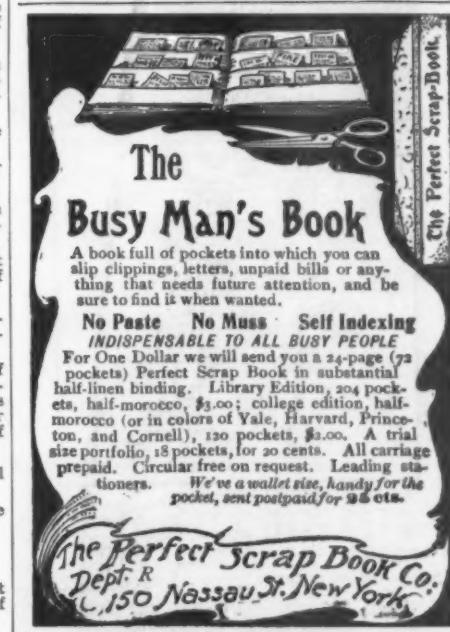
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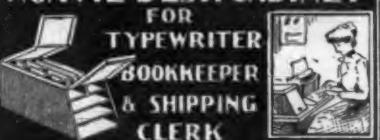
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3 K—B—B 4	K—B—B 4	26 Kt—R 4(?)	Q—K 3
4 Q—Kt—B 3	K—Kt—B 3	27 P—B 5	Q—B 2
5 P—Q 3	P—Q 3	28 P—R 6	K—R sq
6 B—K 3	B—Kt 3	29 P x P ch	Q x P
7 Q—Q 2	B—K 3	30 Q—R 2	R—B 2
8 K—B—Kt 5	Castles	31 R—B 3	R—K Kt sq
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14 B x B	Q—Kt 4	37 B—B 4	K—R—Kt 2
15 P x P	B—B 5	38 B—R 6	R—B 2
16 Q—K 3	Kt—Kt 5	39 B—Q 2	B—B 3
17 Q—Kt 5	Kt x Kt P	40 R—B 4	Q—Kt 4
18 Kt—Q 4	P—K B 3	41 R—B 2	Q—R 4 (?)
19 Q—Kt 3	Q—R 3	42 R—K 3	R—Kt 5
20 Kt—B 5	Kt—Kt 3	43 R—K 3!	K—R—Kt 2
21 P—K R 4	B—K 3	44 Kt—Kt 6 ch P x Kt	
22 Kt—Q 4	B—Q 2	45 P x P!!	Resigns.
23 P—R 5	Kt—K 2		

Notes from Wiener Schachzeitung.

Black's 6th: Many masters prefer 6., B x B; 7. P x B, Kt—Q R; 8. B—Kt 2, Kt x B; 9. R P x Kt, Kt—Kt 5; 10. Q—K 2, P—K 4.

Black's 11th: Very strange maneuvering, which certainly wins a Pawn, but gets the Queen too far out of play.

White's 13th: Well played. Threatens to win a piece by K—R 4.

Black's 16th: If B x R, 17. P x Kt gives White an annihilating attack.

White's 28th: Kt—Kt 6 seems tempting, as Black can not capture; but it leads to nothing after K—R sq.

Problem Composition.

The B. C. M. (March) publishes an extract from a letter by A. F. Mackenzie to the Chess-editor of *The Canterbury Times*, in which he refers to the fact that he is generally considered to be handicapped in problem-composition on account of loss of sight. Mr. Mackenzie is not sure of this, and continues:

"I have lately come to think that problem composition is peculiarly a mental work, and that employment of board and men is in many ways a nuisance. It cramps the imaginative faculties. Certainly the three-movers I have composed since I lost my sight are infinitely superior, as a whole, to those composed before. Then see what fine work Lane is turning out, and he is a comparative beginner. He, however, I understand, uses a board and men especially made for him. I work by mental efforts only, and never make any record whatever of my work. The only time it is placed on diagrams is when my brother prepares the problems for transmission. I am sorry to say, and you will doubtless be surprised to learn, that I have no record whatever of a single problem composed since I lost my sight."

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